

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1342422-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 11
Page 21 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 7, 1964

Demonstrations, New York City, August 6,
1964, by American Friends Service Committee
and Other Pacifist Groups

On August 6, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed pacifist demonstrations held at Times Square and Washington Square, New York City, and a following "Memorial Walk" from Washington Square to the United Nations Plaza, 43rd Street and 1st Avenue, New York City.

The demonstration at Times Square, New York City, was an anti-war "vigil" in which 25 individuals participated from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. They displayed placards reading "End War in Vietnam", "No More Hiroshimas", and "A World Without War". There were no incidents or disturbances at this demonstration.

A leaflet which had been passed out at the above demonstration revealed that the following demonstration at Washington Square was sponsored by the following organizations:

American Friends Service Committee
2 West 20th Street, New York City

The Catholic Worker
175 Chrystie Street, New York City

Committee for Non-Violent Action
325 Lafayette Street, New York City

New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy
17 East 45th Street, New York City

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-22286-787

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 10 1964	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

Demonstrations, New York City, August 6,
1964, by American Friends Service Committee
and Other Pacifist Groups

New York Fellowship of Reconciliation
5 Beekman Street, New York City

Greenwich Village Peace Center
224 West Fourth Street, New York City

Student Peace Union
5 Beekman Street, New York City

War Resisters League
5 Beekman Street, New York City

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
37 Washington Square, New York City

Women Strike for Peace
151 East 50th Street, New York City

The following demonstration, which was held at Thompson Street and Washington Square South, New York City, was attended by approximately 500 individuals, and lasted from 5:30 p.m. to 6:45 p.m. There were no disturbances or incidents at this demonstration. Speakers at this demonstration were Bayard Rustin, I.F. Stone, Norman Thomas, Miyoko Matsubara, and Stephanie May, who was the Chairwoman.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March." The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Demonstrations, New York City, August 6,
1964, by American Friends Service Committee
and Other Pacifist Groups

The "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, in its issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

On June 26, 1950, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had been acquainted with I.F. Stone for fifteen or twenty years. According to the source, Stone had not been a member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA) when he first met him; however, during the mid 1930's Stone did become a member of the CP,USA. The source advised that he received information substantiating Stone's membership in the CP,USA not only from CP,USA functionaries such as Israel Amter and Jack Stachel, but also from [redacted]

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[redacted] The source also advised that Stone assisted the CP, USA by aiding in preparation of attacks on enemies of the CP,USA.

Norman Thomas spoke concerning the United States policy in South Vietnam. He stated that the conflict in this country is a civil war and urged that the United States withdraw from this area. He stated that there is no democracy in South Vietnam, and that since recent history has proven that Communism usually follows in nations that have been in war, the anti-Communists should be anxious to get the United States out of this conflict so as to avoid a major war.

Demonstrations, New York City, August 6,
1964, by American Friends Service Committee
and Other Pacifist Groups

Bayard Rustin also urged that the United States remove its forces from South Vietnam, and stated that this is a civil war. He likened the problems of the people of Vietnam to those in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, and stated that the problem in Vietnam is that the people will no longer tolerate being without dignity and being poor. He also made references to brutality of the New York City police in the Negro situation and that their show of force in certain situations could easily cause a riot. He stated that on the date of the bombing of Hiroshima he was serving a prison sentence of three years at Lewisburg for refusing to participate in action such as this bombing. He urged those in the crowd to refuse to participate in future actions such as the bombing of Hiroshima.

Miyoko Matsubara, who was badly burned by the 1945 bomb explosion at Hiroshima, spoke in Japanese which was immediately translated, concerning some of her experiences in relation to the explosion.

During the demonstration a statement of Senator Wayne Morse which had been written for this demonstration was read. It stated in part that the present rulers of South Vietnam could not long continue the civil war unless the war were expanded.

The crowd was urged to send telegrams to Senator Morse thanking him for his opinions which he sent to this demonstration, and also telegrams were urged to be sent to other congressmen urging the United States withdraw from Vietnam.

Some of the signs observed at the above demonstrations had the following messages:

"Hiroshima Memorial 1964" - Student Peace Union

Demonstrations, New York City, August 6,
1964, by American Friends Service Committee
and Other Pacifist Groups

"Morse For President
Rustin For Vice-President"

"No More Hiroshima-End The War in Vietnam"

"Our Fight is Mississippi Not Vietnam"

"We Do Not Own Asia"

"Defend Freedom With Nonviolent Resistance"

After the above demonstration, The Student Peace Union in cooperation with the War Resisters League, Committee for Non-Violent Action, and The Catholic Worker had a "Memorial Walk", concerning which they urged others to attend, from Washington Square to the United Nations Plaza. The purpose was to help bring the message of Hiroshima to more New Yorkers. Approximately 100 individuals participated in this event. This group assembled at West 4th Street immediately at the end of the above demonstration and after a few prayers and songs proceeded to the United Nations Plaza where they arrived at 9:15 p.m. At the United Nations Plaza they again said a few prayers and sang some songs and adjourned at 9:30 p.m. No incidents or disturbances occurred at this walk.

FBI

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b7C

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-128843)
SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS, NEW YORK CITY,
AUGUST 6, 1964, BY AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE AND OTHER PACIFIST
GROUPS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNYtel dated 8/7/64.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/30/93 BY 9803 RDD/ky

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies,
and WFO are two copies, of a LHM dated and captioned as
above.

The demonstration at Times Square, NYC, was observed
by SA [redacted] The demonstration at Washington
Square, NYC, and the "Memorial Walk" to the UN Plaza was
observed by SA [redacted]

The source used in the characterization of I.F. STONE
is LOUIS BUDENZ, who had requested that his identity be
concealed in this case.

3-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)

2-Washington Field (100-22286) (I.F. STONE) (Encls. 2) (RM)

1-NY 100-46729 (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)

1-NY 100-0- [redacted]

1-NY 100-0- [redacted]

1-NY 100-7885 (THE CATHOLIC WORKER) (43)

1-NY 100-140528 (COUNCIL FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY) (41)

1-NY 100-141495 (COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION) (43)

1-NY 100-7546 (FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION) (43)

1-NY 100-0- (GREENWICH VILLAGE PEACE CENTER) (43)

1-NY 100-144163 (STUDENT PEACE UNION) (43)

1-NY 97-5 (WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE) (43)

1-NY 100-23682 (WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND
FREEDOM) (41)

1-NY 100-146684 (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE) (41)

1-NY 100-128843 (AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE) (43)

FB:eac
(18)

FILE STRIPPED

Date 7/10/95
Initials [signature]

TO: SAC, WFO (40-176)

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

AUG 7 1964

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: DAVE DELLINGER
SM-C

Date received 7/23/64	Received from (name or symbol number) [REDACTED]	Received by [REDACTED]	b2 b6 b7C b7D
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Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date of Report

Dictated 7/23/64 to [REDACTED]
Transcribed 7/23/64
Authenticated by Informant 7/30/64

7/23/64
Date(s) of activity b6
b7C

Brief description of activity or material

7/22/64

REPORT RE DAVE DELLINGER

File where original is located if not attached

b2
b7D

Remarks: This informant has furnished reliable information in the past.

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23- WFO

1- NEWARK (RM)

100-35631 WCSNP
100-39566 WSP
100-22286 I.F. Stone
100-27087 [REDACTED]
100-35291 [REDACTED]
100-10791 Dorothy Todd
100-35208 [REDACTED]
100-32843 Ira Klafter
100-32771 Frances Klafter
100-17534 [REDACTED]
100-32767 David Rein
100-33416 Selma Rein
100-22194 [REDACTED]
151-413 [REDACTED]
65-1131 Casey Gurewitz
100-2669 Irving Winik
100-5649 [REDACTED]
100-14953 Abe Bloom
100- [REDACTED]
100-14445 Esther Paskoff
105-51258 [REDACTED]
140-20858 [REDACTED]

100- Dave Dellinger

1- NEW YORK (RM)

100- A.J. Muste

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803 RDD/Hcy

Block Stamp

100-22286-789

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 7 1964	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

FBG:map
(25)

"July 23, 1964

"On Wednesday, 7/22/64, a meeting was held at the First Congregational Church, 945 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and the Washington Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

"A.J. Muste acted as Chairman of the meeting. The first speaker was David Dellinger, who spoke of his impressions of Cuba during his visits in 1960 and 1964.

"The people in Cuba are trying to do something worthwhile, but because of the blockades, they cannot work things out. It is very difficult to have internal reforms when you cannot get needed supplies from outside the country. The thing that impressed him the most was the fact that you could get both sides of any question, particularly in book stores, in Cuba. He said when he landed in Cuba, he was contacted by people who told him that if he wanted to be escorted, they would take him around, but if he wanted to go on his own, he was free to go any place he desired. He did go walking around the streets of Cuba at all hours of the day and night. He even went down to the dockyards at two or three in the morning, and he is sure that this could not be done in Washington, D.C., implying that one would be assaulted if on the streets in the early morning hours in Washington, D.C.

"He said although things are not working out as planned in Cuba, Fidel Castro wants all Cubans to understand just how things are and so he does not want managed news. There is a definite struggle going on to make the programs work and if they had support from the U.S., their programs could work. The U.S. failed to support the Cubans and thus, they were thrown into the arms of the Russians. The support from the Russians is not desired by the Cubans and they would much prefer to have support from the U.S.

"He said the peasants in Cuba are coming into their own and it is understandable that the wealthy landowners who had their estates confiscated feel abused, although they fail to recognize the fact that they abused the peasants in the past. The former landowners and professional people fled Cuba because they could not understand what Castro was trying to do.

WFO: 40-176

"He said that the U. S. Government worked for the big firms, such as United Fruit Company, in Cuba and if the U. S. Government would stop helping big business submerge the working people of the world, American relations with the other nations of the world would be much better.

"I. F. Stone, the next speaker, went along with most of the things Dellinger said. Stone commented that he could not understand the newspaper reporting on Cuba. He said when you talk to reporters who have been there and listen to what they have to say, and then read newspaper articles, it does not appear that they are talking about the same country. Stone implied that there was managed news in the newspaper of the U.S. Stone agreed that Cuba wants to be friends with the U. S. Unlike the Mexicans who have a deep hatred for Americans and for whom the U. S. Government does so much, the Cubans have tremendous respect, admiration and liking for Americans.

"It was learned that [redacted] and Dorothy Todd have a tremendous hatred toward I. F. Stone and consider him a crackpot. He says one thing and means another and he cannot be trusted, according to these three individuals.

"Among those of the approximately 250-300 present were the following:

[redacted]

Dave and Selma Rein
Betty Hays [redacted]
Sam Abbott [redacted]
Dr. Irving [redacted] Winik

[redacted]
Dorothy Todd
Abe Bloom

[redacted]
Esther Paskoff

[redacted] a woman who lives near [redacted]
tall, slim and fair; very friendly with [redacted]
[redacted]

This memorandum has been compared with the original statement and it is correct in substance.

All necessary action which should be taken in connection with this information has been taken.

CITY Washington, D.C.DATE July 24, 1964Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Washington Field OfficeFive dollars, and Twenty cents, ⁶⁶₈

\$5.00 plus 20¢ money order fee

(\$ 5.20)/ which money is to be paid by me on 7/23/64to I.F. Stone's Weekly, 5618 Nebraska Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.for information concerning the case entitled I.F. Stone, SM-C (WFO 100-22286)Fictitious name Irving Rubin utilized.Signed: Thomas C. Ries
Special AgentAuthority (date) Bulet dated 11/22/54Period Covered by Payment 8/1/64 to 8/1/65Authorization Checked *[Signature]*Check Number 272Receipts Received 7-2464Voucher Prepared 7-31-64 Item 18Date of Actual Payment 7/23/64By Whom SA THOMAS C. RIESCase 100-22286
Information File No.Approved *[Signature]*
SACALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803 rdd/hcy

100-22286-790

VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION ON SECURITY INDEX CARDS

MEMORANDUM RE: ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE

Office File 100-22286

The following is the most recent place of employment, employment address, and residence address of the above subject as contained on the subject's Security Index Card.

Residence: 5618 Nebraska Ave., N.W., WDC

Employment: I. F. Stone's Weekly

Address: from residence

Labor Union Affiliation: none

Defense Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ NoKey Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ NoSecurity Flash: ☐ Yes ☒ NoDetcom ☐ Yes ☒ NoPhoto ☒ Yes ☐ No

It is requested that the place of employment, address of employment, residence address of the subject, as well as the accuracy of the priority tabbing, be verified and the proper notations be made below. The absence of a photograph and posting of a Security Flash should be noted and efforts made to secure a photograph and determine the existence of a criminal record.

A physical description based on personal observation of the subject appears in serial

783 P3

Residence: 5618 Nebraska Ave. NW.
Method of Verification: I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY,
9/21/64 ISSUE.

Neighborhood Source:

Date: 9/18/64

Verified by SA:

Employment: I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY
Address: 5618 NEBRASKA AVE. NW.
Labor Union Affiliation: none

Date Checked

Geographical Reference Number

Key Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ NoDefense Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ NoTab Detcom: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Method of Verification: I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY
9/21/64 ISSUE

Employment Source:

Date: 9/18/64

Verified by SA:

FD-122 should be submitted to Bureau: ☐ Yes ☒ No

File Reviewed 9/21/64

☒ Subject Meets SI Criteria☐ Does Not Meet SI Criteria

Agent's Initials CFC

Date 9/21/64

Subject's photo examined
Current and good likeness ☒
Obtaining new photo

b6
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/92 BY 9823 RDD/KCY

Ticklers Reset:

FD-154 1/19/65

Report 1/19/65

100-22286 791

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 22 1964	
F. F. O.	

Orig. - 9-19-64
Rpt. - 3-25-65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-133479)

SUBJECT: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
IS - SWP

DATE: 8/24/64

On 8/19/64 [redacted] made available material obtained at 116 University Place, New York City, Socialist Workers Party headquarters, which material was in the legal custody of the source.

b2
b7D

Included in the above material were some handwritten notes pertaining to the activities of the YSA in NYC, (location NY 100-133479-4964). The above material set forth as follows:

"Downtown Activities

"1. The 1st meeting of the downtown YSA was held last Monday evening at 116. A six men exec. was elected. The next meeting will be held Monday, August 17, 8 P.M. at 116.

"2. SDSC

"The next meeting of the downtown SDSC chapter will be held next Monday, August 10th, 8 P.M. at 116. Since the last mtg. at which he was scheduled to speak was cancelled, [redacted] will be giving a very interesting educational at this meeting on the Southern Civil Rights Movement. Everyone should come & bring any contacts you know.

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"3. Peace Rally

"A peace rally commemorating the Hiroshima bombing featuring Bayard Rustin & I.F. Stone, is scheduled for Thursday, Aug. 6 at 5:30 P.M. on the South Side of Washington Sq. Any one who can help sell Militants or dict De-Berry-Shaw lit. should report to the Downtown YSA city desk at 116 bet. 5 & 5:30 P.M. Thursday.

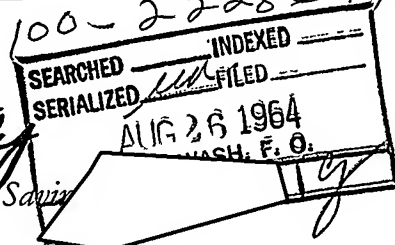
- ① - Washington Field (100-22286) (I.F. STONE) (RM)
1 - NY 100-118453
1 - NY 100-46729 (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - NY 100-133479 (44)

AJG:mje
(4)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803 RDD/TC



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



NY 100-133479

It is noted that the above note contained the
notation, "promising contacts"

The above two names are being indexed into this
letter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: 8/24/64

SAC, NEW YORK

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S STRIKE FOR PEACE
IS-C
(OO:NY)

(U) Identity of Source

[redacted] who has
furnished reliable
information in the
past - Conceal.

b2
b7D

Description of info

Women Strike For
Peace Rally 8/6/64.

Date Received

8/14/64

Original Located

[redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

(U) 1 - Washington Field (100-22286) (T.F. STONE) (RM)
1 - [redacted] (C)
1 - New York 100-138977 (NORMAN THOMAS) (45)
1 - New York 100-46724 (BAYARD RUSTIN) (45)
1 - New York 100-120546 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-142702 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-145679 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-147154 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-134729 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-150459 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-142813 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-144575 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-141914 [redacted]
1 - New York 100-146684 (41)

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b7C

SSM:poc
(14)

Classified by 9823hdd/tcy
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22286-793

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 27 1964	
WASH. F. O.	



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York 2, NY
8-7-64

On the 6th of August at about 5:00 P.M. at the corner of 4th and Thompson streets a protest Rally to what is happening in Vietnam.

The speakers were _

NORMAN THOMAS
RUSTIN
I.F. STONE

Two Japanese girls: one who claimed to be an infant at the time the atomic bomb was dropped in Hiroshima...the other was translating the speech to the public.

Another girl: clad into a red dress with long and loose hairs was singing "With God on our side"

A lady as entroducer. As stand the topside of a panel truck was used, microphone and speakers were installed there. Mr. RUSTIN said that the American troops should not be sent to Vietnam, their intervention there should be stopped right now then negotiation should be undertaken peacefully and constructively. He also said that, our moral and democratic system are not sufficiently exemplary to impose on people on a foreign land. We have at first to establish order in our back yard before we can imagine of helping other people of establishing theirs. He said not less than two hours ago, a poor negro man was picked up by the Police who, while ordering him in a car, was jabbing the night stick into its ribs, that is one of the injustices that should be prevented.

NORMAN THOMAS: during its speech mentioned an article appeared in the "New Yorker" Magazine which is worth to be read because he said it contains the evidence of what he had declared that our place in not in Vietnam, actually nothing can be gained by war and that GOLDWATER is not at all bad after all for its policy is being carried out by President JOHNSON and he concluded in saying that being sorry for that that justice is not on this side it happens to be on the other side. The Japanese girl, urged everyone who is trully a lover of the peace should try to prevent all sort of war. She said that to date people are still

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

suffering calmly without complaint to their death they are courageous victims of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. J.F. STONE said, that our duty remains right here in the U.S.A. in Mississippi where deliberated murder based on hate are being committed, we should declare war to the Klu Klux Klan and to all others who determine to defy the constitution of the U.S.A. The Rally was sponsored by the Women Strike for peace. The following were observed at the rally [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

The Rally was attended approximately by 1000 people. At the end of it a march was formed from 4th and Thomson Street to the front of the United Nations. [redacted]
[redacted] went along.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

100-22586-794

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>10</i>	FILED <i>11</i>
SEP 16 1964	
F. O.	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *6/10/92* BY *9803 rda/tey*

SAC, CHICAGO (100-37762)

9/14/64

SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS
IS-C

On September 4, 1964, [REDACTED] furnished
the writer a written report containing [REDACTED]

b2
b6
b7C
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[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois. It should be noted that using
this information, a statement should be made that this
information is not to be made public without the issuance
of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [REDACTED]

The original report is filed in [REDACTED]

A photostatic copy of the information furnished
is attached to the copies of this memorandum with the
exception of the [REDACTED] file.

- 1 - New York (RM) (100-) (The Nation) (Enc. 1)
- ① - Washington Field Office (RM) (100-) (I. F. Stone's Weekly) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Los Angeles (RM) (100-) (NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
H. U. A. C.) (Enc. 1)
- 3 - Chicago
(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - 100-22765) (WILLIAM BAIRD)

b2
b7D

PHK/HFS:GLP
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803 rda/hay

100-22286-795

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 16 1964	
FBI - CHICAGO	

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

OFFICE MEMORANDUM *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-61745) DATE: 9/22/64

FROM: SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN

SUBJECT: WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE
IS-C

b2
b7D

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Report on Activity at the Women Strike for Peace Office in Los Angeles, 9/10/64	9/15/64	Writer	[REDACTED]

Informant's report is quoted as follows:

1 - Washington Field - (REGISTERED)
(I. F. STONE)

cc: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

100-62338 [REDACTED] (RI-B)

100-28219 [REDACTED]

100-36911 (ROSALIE GOODWIN) (SI)

100-35464 [REDACTED]

100-34639 (MARY CLARKE) (SI)

100-47932 [REDACTED] (SI)

100-63575 (VIRGINIA KAHN)

100-56778 [REDACTED] (SI)

100-45377 (EMMA LAZARUS FOUNDATION OF
JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS)
(WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION)

100-43513 [REDACTED]

100-24087 [REDACTED]

100-55890 (SANE)

100-46782 [REDACTED] (SI)

100-34470 (LINUS PAULING) (RI-A)

100-53669 (SAM TOMASH) (SI)

100-32432 (LEANDER WALTER MILLSAP) (RI-B)

100-37541 [REDACTED]

100-63633 [REDACTED]

100-63822 (STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE)
(I. F. STONE)
(AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION)

65-5177

100-3267

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/91 BY 9803 rdd/Hcy

GGB/mkd
(24)

Read by ggb

100-22286-796

SEARCHED <u>gma</u>	INDEXED <u>gma</u>
SERIALIZED <u>gma</u>	FILED <u>gma</u>
SEP 28 1964	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

LA 100-61745

"The following information was obtained at the WSP office in L.A. on Sept. 10, 1964.

"There will be no La Wisp bulletins until October. A letter is going to be sent out to the mailing list asking for funds for the bus posters that WISP hopes to put on the MTA buses. So far WSP has not come up with a political slogan that the MTA will accept. MTA also wants to know all about WISP before accepting the posters. [] said that [] spent an hour yeaterday, Sept. 9, 1964 explaining the purpose of WISP to the people at MTA. [] said that she had already sent them a brochure on WISP. [] said that if they can't come up with anything to suit MTA they will have to send out letters asking for money to be used for ads to defeat GOLDWATER and forget about the bus posters. []

[]

[]

[]

LA 100-61745

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

"A Vietnam ad was put in the Santa Monica Evening Outlook on (9/1/64).

[REDACTED] put the bulletin of the Women for Legislative Action, Valley Chapter, on the bulletin board. 'The WLA will have their meeting on 9/17/64, at 10 a.m. at the Valley Colonial house. Their guest speaker will be PHIL KIRBY. His topic will be 'A Look at the Political Climate.'

[REDACTED] said that the men's auxilliary of WISP will recieve awards at the party on Nov. 7th at the Hotel Knickerbocker commemorating Wisps third birthday. Among those recieving the awards will be: LINUS PAULING, SAM TOMASH, Mr. MILLSAP, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"LINUS PAULING's new address is 794 Hot Springs Rd., Santa Barbara. [REDACTED] is living at the old address in Pasadena.

"At one of the previous council meetings MARY CLARKE mentioned that she sent a quote from something that she read to 'IZZY' STONE (I.F. STONE) and he used it in his newsletter.

[REDACTED] said that whenever she speaks in public she never speaks as a member of WSP or as a member of the ACLU but as an individual citizen."

LA 100-61745

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed and could add nothing further to the above.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

BERTHA SOLNIT
WOMEN OF THE FOURTH TABOO
"SANTA MONICA EVENING OUTLOOK"

[redacted]
[redacted] aka [redacted] nee [redacted]

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "Since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

"Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 of the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803RDD/Hcy

100-22286-797

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 7 1964	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, *WFO* (100-)

DATE: 9-21-64

BCH
MS
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-2760)

SUBJECT: *Mr. I. F. Stone*
SM-C

On 9/17/64, [redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity should be concealed, made available the current mailing list of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). This mailing list was taken from addressograph plates maintained by him for the NLG. [redacted] noted that each of these plates has a 3 letter symbol in the lower right hand corner, the significance of which is unknown to him.

Attached hereto is a reproduction of the Subject's name and address as taken from this list. The original of this mailing list is maintained in Detroit File 100-2760-1B3.

A characterization of the NLG is attached hereto.

REGISTERED

Mr. I. F. Stone
5618 Nebraska Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

GRS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *6/10/92* BY *9803 rdd/tcy*

100-22286-798

SEARCHED <i>ll</i>	INDEXED <i>ll</i>
SERIALIZED <i>ll</i>	FILED <i>ll</i>
OCT 7 1964	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

SAC, WFO

11/12/64

SA TOLLEF JACOBSON, JR.

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b7C
b7D

WASHINGTON PROFESSORS FOR WORLD PEACE;
IS -C

On 11/5/64 the writer had occasion to interview, about another matter, [redacted] American University, WDC.

During the conversation, [redacted] mentioned an organization which he believes to be of a subversive nature and which he said is active on the American University campus, known as Washington Professors for World Peace. He said the field of interest of this group includes disarmament matters. It is his belief that there are twenty members of the group, nearly all of whom are on the faculty of American University. Among these, he mentioned a [redacted] and his wife; [redacted] of the University's School of Government and Public Administrations; [redacted] Professor of English; and [redacted]

[redacted] said he formerly received literature from this group, but does not at present. He has turned all of this data over to [redacted] of the staff of the HCUA. [redacted] said the organization was formed in June, 1964, and has sponsored gatherings, the last of which, he understands, was attended by 250 persons. He said I. F. STONE spoke at one such meeting, which he thought was on Friday, 10/23/64; and he added that Sen. GRUENING is to speak 11/11/64.

WFO indices are negative re captioned organization. It is suggested that [redacted] be contacted further for all details in his possession re this group in an effort to determine its nature. [redacted]

b2
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b7D

2 - WFO

(1- 100-35707) [redacted]
(1- 100-22266) (STONE)
(1- [redacted])

TJ:tj
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803 RDD/ty

100-22286-799

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 12 1964	
FBI - WASH. F.	

TO: SAC, WFO (100-37833)

FROM: SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2010

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Date received 11/10/62 Received from (name or symbol number) (U) [redacted] (C) Received by [redacted]

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

[redacted]

File where original is located if not attached

100-37833 Sub G 20

Remarks:

This informant has furnished reliable information in the past.

10- WFO

100-31707
100-30813
100-30219
100-31608
100-693
100-30800
100-30163
100-5410
100-31769
100-31023
100-32104
100-32108
100-39953
100-31664

[redacted]

Departure 10/10/62

[redacted]

230 R. Colfax

(U)

100-31707
(10)

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

6/10/92 9834dd/ky
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

Block Stamp

100-22286-800

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 18 1964	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Peace Groups Set Dec. 19 for World Demonstrations For Cease-Fire in Vietnam and U.S. Withdrawal

Nine peace organizations and other groups have announced they will urge nationwide and international activities on Dec. 19 which will call upon President Johnson to declare an immediate cease fire on the part of American forces in South Vietnam, followed by their earliest possible withdrawal.

The call to action has been signed, to date by: Rev. Dan Berrigan, S. J., Rev. Philip Berrigan, Dorothy Day, Paul Goodman, Darlington Hoopes, Bishop W. Appleton Lawrence, Sidney Lens, Dwight MacDonald, Lewis Mumford, A. J. Muste, Bayard Rustin, Glenn E. Smiley, I. F. Stone, and Dagmar Wilson.

The organizations urging their

constituents to support this call are the American Friends Service Committee (National Peace Education Program), the Catholic Worker, the Committee for Non-violent Action, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Socialist Party, the Student Peace Union, Students for a Democratic Society, the War Resisters League and Women's Strike for Peace.

In addition, the Socialist Party,

Students for a Democratic Society and the War Resisters League have urged the international bodies with which they are affiliated to indicate actions throughout the world, and particularly to communicate their views to U.S. embassies and consulates.

Activities will include demonstrations in cities across the U.S., visits to Congressmen, and letter-writing campaigns.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803 RDD/TCY

100-222861-801

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 7 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

CS

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12/31/64 b6
b7C
b7D~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The records of the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following [REDACTED] were noted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED][REDACTED]

100-22286-802

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>blh</i>	FILED <i>R.O.W.</i>
JAN 3 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

On 12/23/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 100-47932

by SA [REDACTED] cem Date dictated 12/28/64 b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

LA 100-47932

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b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Information concerning the above may be secured only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to the [redacted]

[redacted] Los Angeles, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-47932)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SM - C

DATE: 1/4/65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE b6
b7C
b7D

On 12/23/64 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Los Angeles, California, made available the data contained in the records of [REDACTED] information on which is set forth on accompanying FD-302.

Copy of the FD-302 attached reflects information concerning [REDACTED]

For documentation of [REDACTED] the following may be used:

(U) [REDACTED] advised on 3/23/59 that he had been informed by [REDACTED] member of the National Committee, Communist Party (CP) and Organizational Secretary of the State Committee, CP, Michigan District, that [REDACTED] ROBERT TRAVIS were current members of the CP, Michigan District. (U)

b2
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b7C
b7D

- 2 - New York (100- "Far East Reporter") (RM) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Detroit (100-13740, HELEN A. WINTER) (RM) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Washington Field (100- I. F. Stone's Weekly) (RM) (Enc. 1)
- 12- Los Angeles
 - (1 - 100-4663, [REDACTED] (SI))
 - (1 - 100-61725, [REDACTED] (SI))
 - (1 - 100-33496, ROBERT C. TRAVIS (SI))
 - (1 - 100-17170, HELEN L. WINTER (SI))
 - (1 - 100-62315, Central Du Bois Clubs of Los Angeles)
 - (1 - 100-33973, COMINFIL First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles)
 - (1 - 100-41648, Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell)
 - (1 - 100-23488, CP, Funds)
 - (1 - 105-12560, "Far East Reporter")
 - (1 - 100-5589, NAACP)
 - (1 - 97-12, Progressive Bookshop)

Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR

AMH:cem
(16)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22286-803

SEARCHED <i>mt</i>	INDEXED <i>mt</i>
SERIALIZED <i>mt</i>	FILED <i>mt</i>
JAN 6 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

glaw

LA 100-47932

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on 6/26/63 on two counts charging her with unlawful departure from Los Angeles and travel to Cuba in 1962 without having a valid passport. She was convicted after trial in U. S. District Court in Los Angeles on 5/14/64 and on 6/22/64 was sentenced in U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, to six months imprisonment and fined \$500 on each of the two counts; sentence ~~as~~ to imprisonment suspended and placed on probation for two years. Bond of \$2,500 was continued while the case is on appeal to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, California.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION ON SECURITY INDEX CARDS

MEMORANDUM RE: ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE

Office File 100-22286

The following is the most recent place of employment, employment address, and residence address of the above subject as contained on the subject's Security Index Card.

Residence: 5618 Nebraska Ave. , N. W., WDC
 Employment: I. F. Stone's Weekly from residence

Address:

Labor Union Affiliation: none

Defense Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ NoKey Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ NoDetcom ☐ Yes ☒ NoSecurity Flash: ☐ Yes ☒ NoPhoto ☒ Yes ☐ No

It is requested that the place of employment, address of employment, residence address of the subject, as well as the accuracy of the priority tabbing, be verified and the proper notations be made below. The absence of a photograph and posting of a Security Flash should be noted and efforts made to secure a photograph and determine the existence of a criminal record.

A physical description based on personal observation of the subject appears in serial

Residence: 5618 NEBRASKA AVE. NW
 Method of Verification: IF STONE'S WEEKLY
 3/11/65

Subject's photo examined:
 Current and good likeness ☒
 Obtaining new photo

Neighborhood Source:

Date: 3/11/65

Verified by SA:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803 RDD/ky

b6
b7C

Employment: EDITOR-PUBLISHER IF STONE'S WEEKLY
 Address: 5618 NEBRASKA AVE. NW
 Labor Union Affiliation: none

Date Checked

Geographical Reference Number

Key Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ NoDefense Facility: ☐ Yes ☒ NoTab Detcom: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Method of Verification:

Employment Source: IF STONE'S WEEKLY

Date: 3/11/65

Verified by SA:

Richard Rosch

FD-154 7/19/65

Report Due

100-22286-861

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
O.	
10/1	

FD-122 should be submitted to Bureau: ☐ Yes ☒ NoA letterhead memorandum should be submitted to the Bureau and Secret Service ☐ Yes ☐ No

File Reviewed 3/10/65

☒ Subject Meets SI Criteria☐ Does not Meet SI Criteria

Agent's Initials

Date 3/11/65

Verif. due 3/18/65

Rpt. due 3/25/65

REPORT DILATED 3/10/65

RAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, [REDACTED]

Date: 1/19/65
b2
b6
b7C
b7D

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
PANEL SOURCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The documentation for this information is as follows:

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
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b2
b6
b7C
b7D

(U) (C) [REDACTED] LECTURE SPONSORED BY 12/16/64 [REDACTED]
PS AMER. FRIENDS COMM. (WRITTEN) [REDACTED]
& WASHINGTON AREA COMM. (11)
ON VIET-NAM 12/11/64

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

(U) (C) 5 - WFO [CHARLES GIFT] (REGISTERED MAIL)
(AMERICAN FRIENDS COMM.)
(WASHINGTON AREA COMM. ON VIET-NAM)

Classified by 9823 add/ky
Declassify on: OADR

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

(U) 1 - NEW YORK (SANE WORLD) (REGISTERED MAIL)

ccs: [REDACTED]
1-100-12464 ORGANIZATION
1-100-12125 PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS

(U) 1-100-22004 [REDACTED]
1-100-19937 [REDACTED]
RCN:slz
(11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22286

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
965	
F. O.	

b6
b7C

(U)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

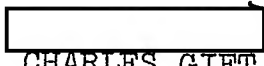
b2
b7D

"Baltimore, Maryland
December 14, 1964

"The writer attended a lecture on Friday, December 11, 1964 at the First Congregational Church, 10th and G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.. The lecture was sponsored jointly by the American Friends Committee and the Washington Area Committee on Viet-Nam. The writer arrived at approximately 8:10 PM.

(U) "About 150 people attended the lecture. Among those present the following are known by name to the writer: (C)

(U)


CHARLES GIFT



b6
b7C

"SIDNEY LENS was the guest speaker. Mr. LENS opened his talk with the greeting, "Hello brothers and sisters. I want to congratulate two ladies who are particular friends of mine and who are in the audience tonight. They defied the House UnAmerican Activities Committee by telling the committee to go to hell." This statement was responsible for sustained and enthusiastic applause.

"Mr. LENS stated that the actions of the House UnAmerican Committee is based on a mistaken Foreign policy which dates back 20 years. Mr. LENS added, "This is why we are losing the war in Viet-Nam."

"Mr. LENS explained he had just returned from a tour of Viet-Nam. Mr. LENS said, "The Viet Cong troops number 40,000, they have no planes, no artillery and no tanks, but they are winning the war because they have the people with them." Mr. LENS went on to say, "The government troops number 220,000, they have planes, they have artillery, they have tanks and they have 600 millions of dollars of American money but they are losing the war.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"Mr. LENS said, "The Viet-Nameese people are communist." Mr. LENS said this is so because regime after regime in Viet-Nam have ignored the needs of the people. According to Mr. LENS, "The people need food, land reform, education clothing and medical care." "Every previous regime," Mr. LENS added, "has promised to fill these needs, but every regime has failed to keep their promises." Mr. LENS said that American aid has followed the same pattern, going first to the wealthy, who in turn pass it downward and in the process make fantastic profits for themselves with the net result that the poor do not get any benefits.

"Mr. LENS described the most recent "so called land reform which promised the peasants land by setting a limit of maximum ownership of 250 acres." The big landowners got around this restriction according to Mr. LENS, "by transferring ownership to relatives -- sons, daughters, uncles, aunts and cousins -- each one getting 250 acres in their names with the end result being that the wealthy class retained control and the peasants getting nothing."

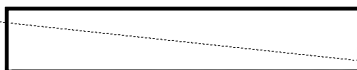
"According to Mr. LENS the mistake we are making is to base our foreign policy on the mistaken concept of continuing the cold war. Mr. LENS said this country will back anyone who is anti-communist. Mr. LENS added, "But in doing this we are bucking the tide of history."

"Mr. LENS went on to say, "Viet-Nam is one link in a continuing chain--Russia, China, Cuba, Viet-Nam, Congo Brazil and so on. The tide is moving forward in favor of Socialism because Socialism satisfies the needs of people whereas imperialism ignores the needs of people."

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)



~~(C)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"According to Mr. LENS our foreign policy also mistakenly is based on military solutions. Mr. LENS went on to say, "The social and technological revolution now taking place has outmoded military solutions, so we are losing here too." Mr. LENS explained that we must learn to understand the truth. Mr. LENS stated, "We are asked to believe that everything Communistic is wrong and everything American is right, but we must learn that this is not the truth."

"Mr. LENS added that we must learn to accept the fact that the needs of people cannot be ignored. Mr. LENS said that it was a sad commentary on this country today to ignore this when the American Revolution was based on this very fact. Mr. LENS went on to say that every revolution which followed the American Revolution has been patterned after it by being based on the same fact. Mr. LENS pointed out that the Viet-Nam revolution when it started out used slogans from the American Revolution to rally the Viet-Nameese people. Mr. LENS went on to say that it wasn't until the Viet-Nameese people found the American government was backing its enemies that they started using Communist slogans.

"Mr. LENS closed his talk by asking the people at the meeting to send President JOHNSON a message telling him the truth about Viet-Nam. Mr. LENS called attention to the postcards which had been distributed for this purpose.

"A question and answer period followed. Mr. LENS in answering the questions restated his position that the war should be stopped in Viet-Nam by withdrawing American troops and aid. Mr. LENS described the war in Viet-Nam as serving no useful purpose particularly since we were losing it anyway.

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

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"The meeting ended at approximately 10:10 PM following the announcement that volunteers were needed to distribute leaflets on Viet-Nam in downtown Washington on December 19th."

This memo has been compared with the informants original statement and it is accurate in substance.

(U)

On 12/14/64 [redacted] Source b6
furnished SA [redacted] the following literature b7C
picked up by the source at the lecture set forth in b7D
attached report: (C)

1. 9/1/64 issue of "Sane World".
2. 3/30/64 issue of "I.F. Stones Weekly".
3. Reprint from Washington Post of 4/1/64 headed "Varied Viet-Nam Views" etc.
4. Leaflet headed "The Washington Area Committee on Viet-Nam" which sets forth the aims of the organization.

b2
b7D

(U)

The above documents are being retained in [redacted]
(C)

- 5* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
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b7C
b7D

(U) SAC, [REDACTED]

2/15/65

SA [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
PS

The documentation for this information is as follows:

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
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LECTURE BY I.F. STONE 1/28/65

2/1/65

(WRITTEN)

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

"Baltimore, Maryland
January 30, 1965

"The writer attended a meeting held at the Friends Meeting Place, 3107 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland on Thursday January 28, 1965, arriving at approximately 8:30 PM.

1 - WFO (I.F. STONE) (REGISTERED MAIL)

ccs:

1-100-7697

1-100-12183

1-100-12464

1-100-1708

1-100-160

RCN:slz

(7)

ORGANIZATION
ROBERTS, MARY

b2
b7D

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b7C

100-22286-806

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 17 1965	
FBI WASH. F. O.	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

[REDACTED]

~~(C)~~

b2
b7D

(U)

"The writer knew the following people who were at the meeting: ~~(C)~~

b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

[REDACTED]

MARY ROBERTS

[REDACTED]

~~(C)~~

"The guest speaker was Mr. I. R. STONE who was speaking on Vietnam when the writer arrived. Mr. STONE stated that the war in Vietnam was not between the Communists of North Vietnam and South Vietnamese. The South Vietnam peasants were fighting against a dictatorship of the government. The guns and ammunition they are using is not Communist but American guns which they have captured.

"The speaker stated that there should be an end to the war in Vietnam and the government should bring the American troops home. To get this done it will be up to the people to write in to the President, and Mr. STONE said, "If enough people do this the President will have to do something."

"The speaker stated that the way toward peace would be to revive the Geneva Peace Conference.

"After Mr. STONE's talk, there was a question and answer period. Mr. STONE was asked the question, "What would you do about the war in Vietnam if you were in our President's shoes?" The speaker did not answer the question.

"The writer left at approximately 10:00 PM when the meeting ended."

This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement and it is accurate in substance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

(U) TO: SAC, [REDACTED] DATE: 2/12/65
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
PANEL SOURCE

6/10/92
Classified by 9803 rdd/Hcy
Declassify on: OADR

The documentation for this information is as follows:

(U) Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
(C) [REDACTED]	Lecture by I.F. STONE 1/28/65	2/1/65	(U) Written	(C) [REDACTED]

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

"Baltimore, Maryland
January 30, 1965

"The writer arrived at the Friends Meeting Place,
3107 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, at approximately
8:30 PM on Thursday, January 28, 1965.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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ccs:
3 WFO (RM) See att
1-I. F. STONE
1-I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY

(U) 9 - Baltimore (C)
(U) 1-100-7697 [REDACTED] (C)
1-100-12183 [REDACTED] (C)
1-100-12456 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
1-100-19674 [REDACTED]
(U) 1-100-12464 ORGANIZATION (C)
1-100-1708 MARY ROBERTS
1-100-1611 OSCAR ROBERTS
1-100-160 [REDACTED] (C)

RCN:sd
(12) sd

FILE STRIPPED

Date 7/10/75
Initials [signature]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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(U) "Of approximately 160 people attending the meeting the following are known to the writer: ~~(C)~~

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[REDACTED]

~~(C)~~

OSCAR ROBERTS
MARY ROBERTS

"Mr. J. F. STONE, the guest speaker, was speaking on Vietnam when the writer arrived. Mr. STONE described the background situation in Vietnam as not a fight between the Communists of North Vietnam and the South Vietnamese but rather as a fight by the oppressed, dissatisfied South Vietnamese peasants against a tyrannical dictatorship which is kept in power by American colonialism.

"Mr. STONE described South Vietnam as a food producing region which lacks coal but has surplus food. In contrast Mr. STONE described North Vietnam as hungry for food and with a surplus of coal. Mr. STONE stated that the restoration of trade between the two would correct this imbalance.

"Mr. STONE went on to state that a mythology was being created about Vietnam by the official government line. This campaign of deception by the U. S. Government is designed to keep the truth from the American people according to Mr. STONE.

"Mr. STONE then said that he wanted to present quotations from both sides of the fence which he felt would make the truth evident. Mr. STONE read quotes from a speech by Secretary RUSK to the Economic Club and a speech by McNAMARA to the National Security Association which described South Vietnam as such a model of economic progress, democracy and prosperity that the Communists in desperation had to start the war to keep from losing out.

"Mr. STONE then read several quotations of authorities whose picture of South Vietnam was that of a people so sorely oppressed by the brutal tactics of Dien's police that they were driven into the arms

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of the Communists against their will but out of necessity. Mr. STONE ridiculed the idea of a prosperous happy people waging a guerilla war. Mr. STONE also made it clear that the guerilla forces were not composed of North Vietnamese but were in truth composed of South Vietnamese peasants.

"Mr. STONE also made it clear that the guerilla forces were dependent for food and shelter on the help of sympathetic South Vietnamese peasants. Mr. STONE also stated that the arms being used by these guerilla forces were not supplied by the North Vietnamese but were captured American equipment.

"Mr. STONE stated that the parties concerned; South Vietnam, North Vietnam and China, were for negotiating peace and re-opening trade between the countries. Mr. STONE went on to say that the United States and the Dictatorship in South Vietnam which it supports are against negotiating a peaceful agreement.

"Mr. STONE stated that as long as the American people were indifferent the stalemate would continue. Mr. STONE stated that the Geneva Conference should be reconvened with the interested parties; United States, China, North and South Vietnam, attempting to negotiate peace. Mr. STONE rejected the United Nations as the means of negotiating this peace because China and North Vietnam are not represented in this body.

"Mr. STONE stated that an aroused American people could bring enough pressure on Congress and the President to make them act.

"During the question period Mr. STONE continued to picture American Capitalism as imperialistic and oppressive while he pictured Communism as sympathetic to the oppression of the poor peasants. Mr. STONE continued in his answers to urge the people of this country to support the necessity of negotiating a peaceful settlement by means of the Geneva Convention. Several people raised questions pertaining to the totalitarian nature of Communism and Mr. STONE parried by saying that the questions were not to the point and that he would not answer them. These tactics by Mr. STONE were not received very well by the audience.

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(U) [redacted] (C)
"Toward the end of the question period [redacted] rose and after complimenting the speaker proposed that the group send a telegram to President JOHNSON urging the ending of the war in Vietnam and bringing our American boys back home.

"The meeting ended at approximately 10 PM after an announcement that FANNIE HAYMER, a Mississippi Freedom Rider, would speak at the Mt. Zion Methodist Church, Liberty Heights and Washburn Avenue at 8 PM, Saturday, January 30, 1965. Mr. STONE gave the writer a copy of the January 25, 1965 issue of I. F. STONE's weekly."

This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement and it is accurate in substance.

(U) On 2/1/65, [redacted] Source, furnished SA [redacted] Vol XIII No. 3 of "I. F. STONE's Weekly" dated 1/25/65. The document was picked up by [redacted] at the lecture given by Mr. STONE set forth in attached report. The document is being retained in [redacted] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC [REDACTED] (c)
FROM: SA THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
SI

DATE: 2/18/65

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The documentation for this information is as follows: (c)

Identity Of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 1/28/65	2/4/65	THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI (WRITTEN)	[REDACTED]

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CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

(U)

The text of the informant's statement is as follows: (c)

(U) "February 2, 1965
"Baltimore, Maryland" (c)

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(U) "On 1/28/65 the [REDACTED] met at the home of
[REDACTED] Present were [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and a guy name [REDACTED] arrived at 10 o'clock.
[REDACTED] said. we had just to many things for one night.
We went pass [REDACTED] house first and then down to hear [REDACTED]" (c)

ccs:

- 1 - New York (A. PHILIP RANDOLPH) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED] (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - WFO (I.F. STONE) (REGISTERED MAIL)

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100-21866 [REDACTED]
100-10584 [REDACTED]
100-13730 [REDACTED]
100-12076 MEYERS, GEORGE
100-12464 ORGANIZATION
100-160 [REDACTED]
100-12173 [REDACTED]
100-12510 STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
100-21754 SANE

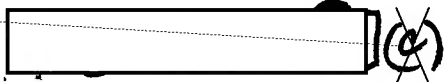
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Declassify on: OADR

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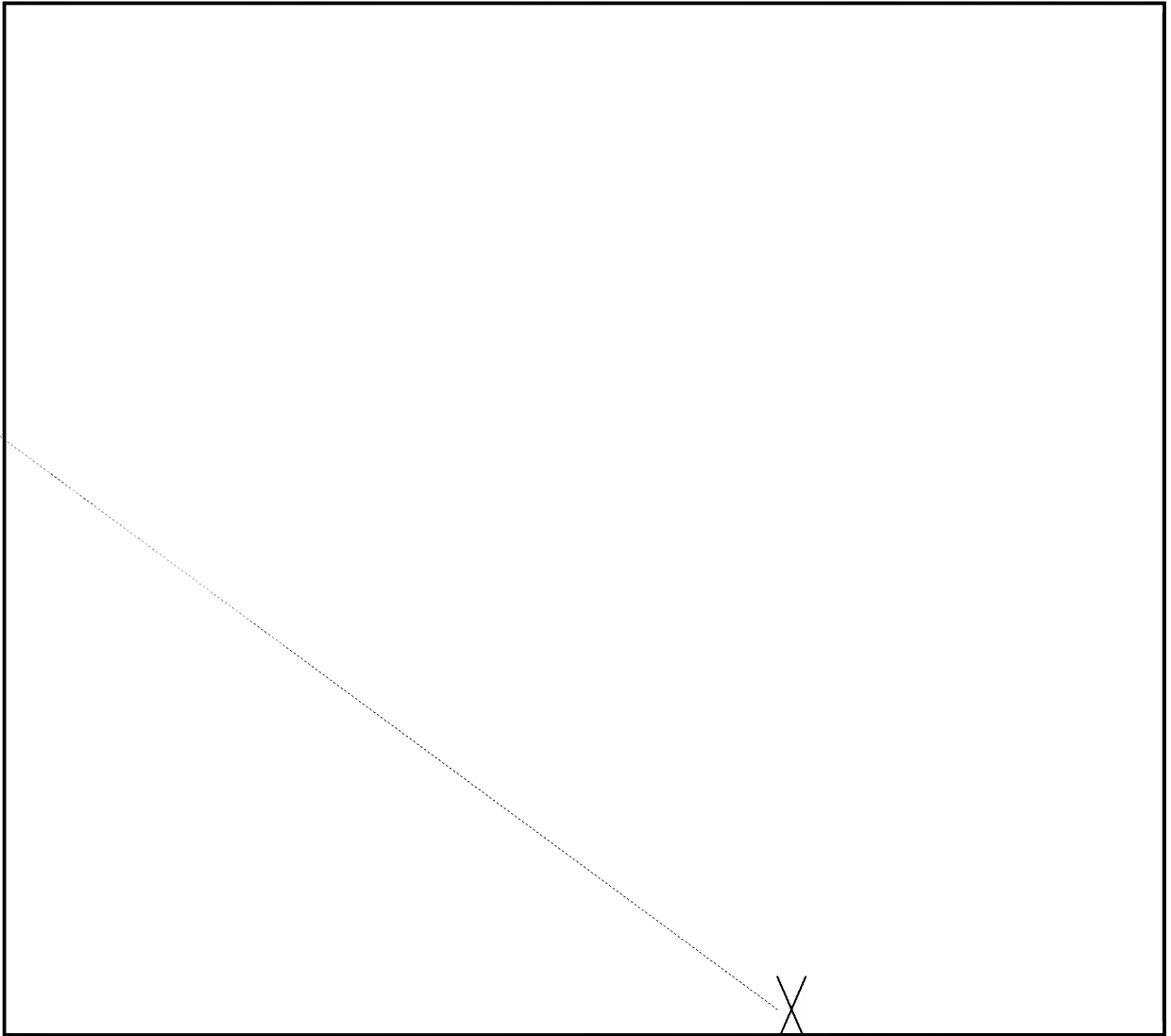
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This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement and it is accurate in substance.

Stone Charges U. S. Admitted Its Failure

By PHIL MANGER

I. F. Stone, editor of his own independent leftist "I. F. Stone's Weekly," charged that "the policy of reprisal (in Viet Nam) on which we have engaged is a confession that counter-guerrilla warfare has failed."

Stone, a guest of the student "fast for peace" movement, added that the support of the people is necessary before any guerrilla or counter-guerrilla operation can succeed.

Leader a Moderate

He asserted that Ho Chi Minh (leader of Communist North Viet Nam) is "a moderate, influenced by Ghandi as well as Marx," and advocated an arrangement with his government similar to the benevolence exhibited by the U.S. toward such countries as Yugoslavia and Poland. But first, he added, peace would have to be made between the north and south.

Ho Chi Minh was betrayed by the French at the end of World War II, he charged, and as a result the Indo-China War broke

out which ended with the defeat of French forces at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. A conference was held at Geneva in that year, to which U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, "with his hatred of Communism and his desire for war, refused to go."

Puppet Regime

In 1956 the U. S. set up what Stone called the "Diem puppet regime, extolled in State Department mythology as 'another West Germany.'" He charged that the Diem government then embarked on a series of persecutions directed against opponents of his regime. "Our policy, by supporting this dictatorial regime, forced democratic elements into exile,

or into the bush to join the Communists in fighting the regime."

He pointed out that the U.S. has had three opportunities to establish peace in Viet Nam. The first was at the end of World War II, but that chance was lost ("France's fault"); the second chance was at the Geneva Conference in 1954, which was also lost (this time, "America's fault").

Third Opportunity

"The third opportunity has occurred in recent months," he said. Red China wants peace so they can trade with the west; Russia wants peace because they fear war; and North Viet Nam wants

(Continued on Page 2)



DIAMONDBACK

VOL. LXI NO. 61 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND - COLLEGE PARK FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1965



I. F. STONE was a guest of the student 'fast for peace' movement on campus Wednesday night when he charged that the U. S. reprisal in Viet Nam is a confession that its war policy has failed.

Policy Contested

'Feast for Freedom' Backs LBJ Policy

By EILEEN BURKE

While one group on campus has protested the United States policy in Viet Nam by "fasting for peace," two students have organized a counter-protest called "Feast for Freedom."

Instead of a banquet, the students are planning to send a petition to President Johnson backing his Viet Nam policy and to get University students to take part in a march on Washington tomorrow.

Began Tuesday

The "Feast" movement began Tuesday when Barry Perlis and Joseph Pores realized that no campus organization had set up

a table in the Student Union to present the views of those who support the United States policy in Viet Nam.

Finding an empty table in the Student Union lobby, they sat down and invited students who passed by to sign a petition which urged "President Johnson to protect the freedom of the people of Viet Nam by whatever means our government believes to be in the national interest."

Asked to Leave

Perlis reports that in the half hour before both groups were asked to leave the Union because of a scheduled placement conference, he and Pores got as many signatures for their petition as the "Fast for Peace" group got in a day and a half.

Perlis and Pores returned to the Student Union Wednesday with leaflets explaining their viewpoints. However, Student Union Director William Hoff told them that although he sympathized with their wish to present an opposition viewpoint, he could not let them stay in the Student Union since they were not sponsored by an

CBP Faces SGA Probe

By HOLLACE GOLDBERG

Chesapeake Bay Party president John Lyle answered a Rules Committee Probe yesterday concerning the CBP's amendments for SGA reapportionment.

Lyle, having procured 2000 student signatures to his proposed amendments, presented the Bay plan to the Legislature last week. The amendment has now gone to legislative committees for inquiry and investigation. The Bay proposal is for Legislature based on geographic representation and apportioned according to voting percentages from the previous year's election.

50 Members

The plan allows for a Legislature of "at least 50 but not more than 50 plus the number of voting districts."

If fractions result in apportionment and some area gets "a half a candidate," Lyle explained that the Legislature can give that area an extra representative. "The Legislature, not the cabinet, would be deciding on the apportionment," emphasized Lyle.

The CBP amendment also provides for creating new districts. If new dormitories or complexes are built, according to the Bay plan the Legislature may add new districts.

Temporary Districts

In the case of a new dormitory being built within an already existing district the Legislature would place that dorm in a "temporary district." The temporary district's representation would be computed according to the percentage that voted in the previous spring in the geographic district in which the new dormitory was located.

Lyle maintained that his plan will "protect the Greek minority ... the Greeks are active and should have the chance to continue to be so," he said. With the Legislature expanded to a 50 member body Lyle feels the Greeks will have the same number on the Legislature as they do at present.

Toll President

(Continued from page 1)

ment of physics and astronomy since 1953, has made many outstanding contributions to the University. Under his direction, the department has assembled an outstanding faculty which enjoys an international reputation.

Approval was recently given his department for a grant to construct a \$3 million cyclotron.

During the past year, Dr. Toll served as president of the Phi Beta Kappa Association which successfully gained approval for the establishment of a university chapter of the national chapter of the national honorary fraternity at College Park.

Seek Better Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

goals would be one of his major objectives as president. "The newly-elected officers, the IFC Executive Council and the fraternity presidents will decide the specific programs for the coming year," he added.

Commenting on the Junior IFC, Stark said, "I would like to see conformity within the IFC."

Discussing 1965 fall rush, Stark said that plans for it would be laid

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
February 23, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES
INTERVENTION IN VIET-NAM
Picketing of White House on February 20, 1965

Detective [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., advised on February 20, 1965, that approximately 350 persons picketed the White House on this date protesting the United States war in Viet-Nam. The pickets began arriving in front of the White House about 10:10 a.m. and departed about 1:10 p.m. According to [redacted] the following organizations sponsored this demonstration:

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
119 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Student Peace Union (SPU)
5 Beekman Street
Manhattan, New York

New England Committee for Non-Violent Action (NECNVA)
Voluntown, Connecticut

Detective [redacted] said that the spokesman for SDS was Michael Davis, [redacted] who is not a student but is a full-time employee of SDS in New York City. The spokesman for SPU was Larry Yurdin, [redacted] and the spokesman for the NECNVA was Peter Kellman, [redacted]. According to [redacted] [redacted] stated that [redacted] was assisted by [redacted]

Attachments - 3

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(1-100-42240)
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(1-100-22286)

GTT: sch

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**DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES
INTERVENTION IN VIET-NAM**

The pickets carried placards which read:

"Women Strike for Peace"

"Negotiations, Not Escalation"

"Its their civil war, not ours"

"This is a civil war, not an invasion"

"Viet-Nam is not an American colony"

According to [] the pickets handed out leaflets, copies of which are attached. One of these leaflets was entitled "March on Washington To End the War in Viet-Nam - April 17, 1965," sponsored by the SDS.

According to [] about 100 of these pickets left the front of the White House at approximately 1:10 p.m. and walked to the Concordia United Church of Christ, 20th and G Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., where they heard an address by I.F. Stone.

A confidential source advised on June 26, 1950, that in the mid-1930s, I.F. Stone became a member of the Communist Party. According to the source, Stone assisted the Communist Party in the preparation of attacks on enemies of the Communist Party.

Detective [] advised that the above pickets were picketed by about 30 members of a group calling themselves "Young Americans For Freedom" (YAF). The YAF paraded on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House, opposite the above demonstration.

According to [] there were no incidents during the above picketing.

The February 21, 1965, issue of "The Washington Post," a Washington, D.C., daily newspaper, revealed that the Women Strike for Peace, a local pacifist organization, participated in the picketing set out above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 23, 1965

Title: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIET-NAM
Picketing of White House on
February 20, 1965

Character: Information Concerning
Internal Security

Reference: Memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

How long can the Johnson Administration be allowed to pursue this anti-popular, illegal and doomed war in Vietnam?

The current war in Vietnam is being waged in behalf of a succession of unpopular South Vietnamese dictatorships, not in behalf of freedom. No American-supported South Vietnamese regime in the past few years has gained the support of its people, for the simple reason that the people overwhelmingly want peace, self-determination, and the opportunity for development. American prosecution of the war has deprived them of all three.

- The war is fundamentally a *civil* war, waged by South Vietnamese against their government; it is not a "war of aggression." Military assistance from North Vietnam and China has been minimal; most guerrilla weapons are home-made or are captured American arms. The areas of strongest guerrilla control are not the areas adjacent to North Vietnam. And the people could not and cannot be isolated from the guerrillas by forced settlement in "strategic hamlets"; again and again Government military attacks fail because the people tip off the guerrillas; the people and the guerrillas are inseparable. Each repressive Government policy, each napalm bomb, each instance of torture, creates more guerrillas. Further, all foreign weapons the guerrillas have obtained are small arms; and are no match for the bombers and helicopters operated by the Americans. The U.S. government is the only foreign government that has sent major weapons to Vietnam.

- It is a *losing* war. Well over half of

the area of South Vietnam is already governed by the National Liberation Front—the political arm of the "Viet Cong." In the guerrillas the peasants see relief from dictatorial Government agents; from the United States they get napalm, the jellied gasoline that burns into the flesh. The highly touted "counter-insurgency" the U.S. is applying in its "pilot project war" is only new weaponry, which cannot substitute for popular government. Thousands of Government troops have defected—the traditional signal of a losing counter-guerrilla war. *How many more lives must be lost before the Johnson Administration accepts the foregone conclusion?*

- It is a *self-defeating* war. If the U.S. objective is to guarantee self-determination in South Vietnam, that objective is far better served by allowing the South Vietnamese to choose their own government—something provided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreement but sabotaged in 1956 by the American-supported dictator Ngo Dinh Diem and never allowed since. The Diem government that invited U.S. intervention was thus illegitimate, having violated the agreement that established it. The Vietnamese, North and South, have no taste for Chinese domination—these two countries have fought one another for over a thousand years. Moreover, South Vietnam is not a "domino"—the "threat" to it is internal, not Chinese, and the greater threat to stability in other Southeast Asian countries is U.S.-inspired provocation of China, not China's own plans.

- It is a *dangerous* war. Every passing month of hostilities increases the risk of America escalating and widening the war. Since the '50s U.S.-trained South Vietnamese commando teams have been penetrating North Vietnam, considerably provoking the North Vietnamese. We all know of the presence of American destroyers in the Tonkin Gulf, a body of water surrounded on three sides by North Vietnamese and Chinese territory. How calm would the United States be if Cuban commandos were being sent into Florida, and Chinese ships were "guarding" Cape Cod Bay?

- It is a war never declared by Congress, although it costs almost two million dollars a day and has cost billions of dollars since the U.S. began its involvement. The facts of the war have been systematically concealed by the U.S. government for years, making it appear as if those expenditures have been helping the Vietnamese people. These factors erode the honesty and decency of American political life, and make democracy at home impossible. We are outraged that two million dollars a day is expended for a war on the poor in Vietnam, while government financing is so desperately needed to abolish poverty at home. *What kind of America is it whose response to poverty and oppression in South Vietnam is napalm and defoliation, whose response to poverty and oppression in Mississippi is silence?*

- It is a hideously *immoral* war. America is committing pointless murder.

But the signs are plain that Americans are increasingly disaffected by this state of affairs. To draw together, express, and enlarge the number of these voices of protest, and to make this sentiment visible, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is calling for a

MARCH ON WASHINGTON TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

We urge the participation of all students who agree with us that the war in Vietnam injures both Vietnamese and Americans, and should be stopped.

The March, to be held on Saturday, April 17, 1965, will include a picketing of the White House, a march down the Mall to the Capitol Building to present a statement to Congress, and a meeting with both student and adult speakers. Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska and journalist I. F. Stone have already agreed to address the body.

Thousands of us can be heard.

We dare not remain silent

What You Can Do!!

- form a march committee on your campus
- organize debates and discussions on U.S. Vietnam policy
- write letters to local papers and Congressmen
- plan local demonstrations

for more information contact:

Students for a Democratic Society
119 Fifth Ave., New York, NY

- ☐ I enclose \$_____ to support the March
- ☐ I am interested in helping to organize the March
- ☐ I am interested in learning more about SDS

Name _____

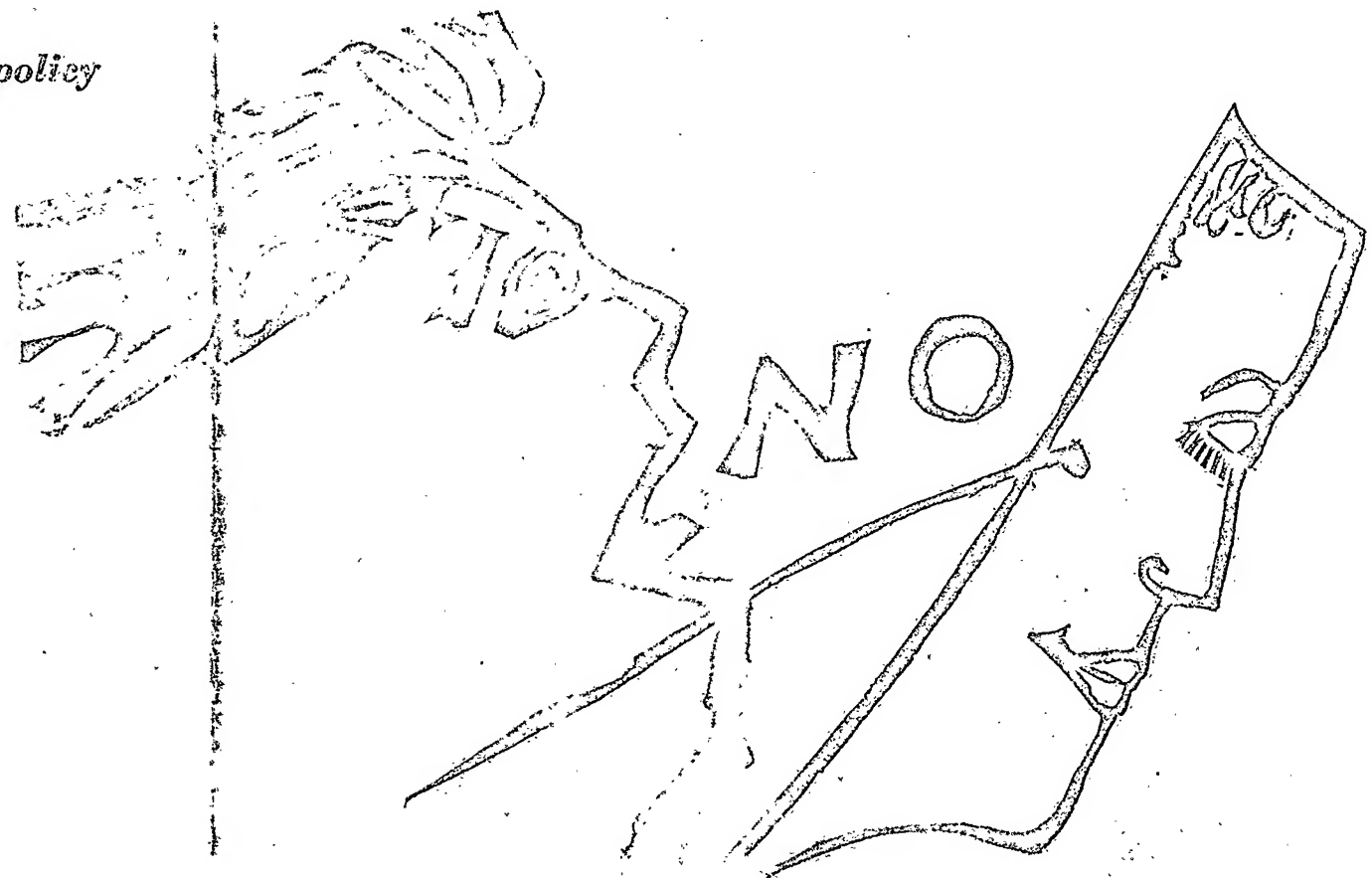
Address _____

School _____

cover design by Vera Williams

March on Washington to end the war in Vietnam

April 17, 1965



Sents

democratic society

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POST- ELECTION-BALLOT-Feb/68

PEACE was an issue in November--PEACE is the issue in February

PRESIDENT

VOTE FOR ONE

BARRY Goldwater ☐ LYNDON Johnson ☐

"I'd drop a low yield atomic bomb on the Chinese supply lines in No. Vietnam or maybe shell them with the 7th Fleet." Newsweek, May 20, '63

"Defoliation of the forests by low yield atomic weapons could well be done."

issue & answers
ABC-TV May '64

"I think that a general war is probable. I don't see how it can be avoided..."

Send your Ballot to the White House. Remind the President that you voted for his Peace Policy but are getting Goldwater's War Policy.

Name

Address

"In spite of the difficulties that do lie ahead for our country, we have seen once again that men of good will can find means to keep peace if they are constructive about it and if they are determined to do it."

"We shall make any plan, go any place, play any part that offers realistic prospects of peace."

"We want no wider war."

2016 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. WISP

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AN APPEAL TO THE CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA FOR PEACE WITH HONOR IN VIETNAM

UPI Photo

IT IS NOT EASY for Americans to believe that the mess in Vietnam is as bad as it is.

The news is of military coups and demonstrations by the Vietnamese people against the U. S.-backed government; of the torture of 13-year-old boys and the spraying of poisons from the air to destroy crops and livestock; of the napalm bombing of native villages and the herding of civilians into stockaded villages, which are essentially concentration camps. The news is of military defeat and senseless deaths.

MOST AMERICANS are used to thinking that the United States stands for freedom, democracy and peace — and that if the United States gets involved in a foreign war it is on the side of the people. It has taken Americans a long time to realize that this is not the case in Vietnam. Now that we have the facts, we have no honorable choice but to insist on an immediate withdrawal of American troops and an end to all military aid to the Saigon government.

Senator Wayne Morse (Oregon) has made the issues clear: "There are no Chinese soldiers fighting in Vietnam; there are no Russian soldiers. The only foreign troops are American... the unilateral war being conducted by the United States in Vietnam must be stopped; and the only force that can stop it is American public opinion."

WE SUMMARIZE a few key facts from the daily press, in case you missed any of these:

On Torture

"Terror is used for interrogation, as propaganda, as punishment and as revenge... Chances of surviving field interrogation are often extremely poor. Death can come for prisoners under the tracks of armored vehicles, by decapitation or by bleeding to death after both hands have been chopped off or by a bullet through the head. It's all part of the war in South Vietnam." (Long Island Newsday, Oct. 26, 1964)

On The Claim "We Are Defending A Free People"

Walter Lippman declared last April: "The truth, which is being obscured from the American people, is that the Saigon government has the allegiance of probably no more than 30 per cent of the people."

The United States did not allow free elections in South Vietnam, as provided in the Geneva agreement of 1954. The reasons are made clear in the following statement by General Eisenhower: "I have never talked or corresponded with a

person knowledgeable in Indochinese affairs who did not agree that had elections been held at the time of the fighting [1954], possibly 80% of the population would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh as their leader rather than Chief of State Bao Dai." (Mandate For Change, p. 372)

There still have been no elections; press and radio are censored, and political opposition is seriously restricted. In order to continue the war, Washington is trying to patch up what the New York Times called "the facade of civilian government," in which, for propaganda reasons, it is hoped that the military rulers "can be prevailed upon to keep... in the background." (January 7, 1965)

On The Supply Of Arms From North Vietnam And China

Richard Starnes wrote in the New York World Telegram of January 4, 1965: "There is not one shred of credible evidence that the bulk of munitions used by the Vietcong originate in the north. At the outset, the Vietcong used crude home-made weapons, but the bulk of their arms now are captured or otherwise acquired from the woefully inept defenders of South Vietnam."

On The Menace Of Communism

Norodom Sihanouk, head of the government in neighboring Cambodia, has stated: "The more the Americans fight Communism in the way they are fighting it in South Vietnam, the more they'll spread Communism over the region. It is still not too late to stop the war and save South Vietnam from a complete Communization." (William Worthy, York, Pa., Gazette and Daily, Dec. 31, 1964)

It may well be that some form of Communism will come to Southeast Asia, whether the United States continues to intervene or not. But in any case, the United States does not have the right to tell the people of Southeast Asia what form of government they must have, any more than the Russians or Chinese do. Continuation of the war increases the danger of domestic totalitarianism or additional foreign intervention.

On Chinese Domination Of Vietnam

Both North and South Vietnam have always insisted on freedom from China. C. L. Sulzberger writes in the New York Times of December 5, 1964: "Ho [Ho Chi Minh, leader of North Vietnam] worries about Washington's ultimate trump — the threat of wholesale escalation. Destructive air raids could upset Ho's wobbly economy and invite intervention by

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Peking's infantry. *The last thing Ho wants is Chinese occupation.*" (Emphasis added.)

Now that the United States continues to intervene increases the danger of intervention by the Chinese, since China and Vietnam are neighbors. The war in Vietnam could escalate into general war between China and World War III.

THERE ARE OTHER THINGS at stake in the continued American aggression in Vietnam in addition to the lives and freedom of Vietnamese people, important as these are. It is perhaps possible for most Americans to compare their present responsibility to speak out against the war in Vietnam with the responsibility of the Germans to speak out in the early days of Hitler. Everyone knows that we have no Hitlers here, in power or close to power. But one wonders what limits there are to the atrocities which will go along with the war as long as they are explained, however briefly, as necessary for the maintenance of democracy.

Arthur Miller, whose play, *Incident at Vichy*, deals with the persecutions of the Jews, has written: "Who among us knew that we should be shocked, let alone protest at the photographs of the Americans torturing Vietnamese prisoners, which our press has shown to us? The Vietnamese are wearing United States equipment, supplied by us and could not torture without us. There is no way around this — the prisoner crying out in agony is *our* prisoner." *New York Times Magazine*, January 3, 1965

Prospects for the future are terrifying if those of us who live in this powerful nation in the world, a nation loaded with money and skill, fail to do what we say the Germans should have done. Atrocities were being committed in their name and with their knowledge.

WE MUST INSIST on immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam, even though the situation may remain a tragic one. Many problems will remain, but withdrawal of U.S. troops will provide the only chance that the people of South Vietnam can become masters of their own destiny. Then the way will be open for the negotiations about the problems of Southeast Asia, as distinct from manipulation by outside powers, and for friendly aid to the stricken peoples of the region, if they ask for it. This is the only peace with honor that is possible in Vietnam. End the War in Vietnam.

In signing the Declaration of Conscience (stating refusal to cooperate with the prosecution of the war in Vietnam).

Signature _____

Address _____

Please clip, and mail to one of the sponsoring organizations to be delivered to the President on an appropriate occasion.

☐ Please send me more information about the war in Vietnam, and the organizations sponsoring this leaflet.

☐ I want to work to end the war in Vietnam:

— Please keep me informed about future action projects.

— Please send _____ additional copies of this leaflet.

— Please send _____ copies of the Declaration of Conscience in petition form so I may obtain additional signatures.

Name _____

Address _____

Declaration Of Conscience

Because the use of the military resources of the United States in Vietnam and elsewhere suppresses the aspirations of the people for political independence and economic freedom;

Because inhuman torture and senseless killing are being carried out by forces armed, uniformed, trained and financed by the United States;

Because we believe that all peoples of the earth, including both Americans and non-Americans, have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the peaceful pursuit of happiness in their own way; and

Because we think that positive steps must be taken to put an end to the threat of nuclear catastrophe and death by chemical or biological warfare, whether these result from accident or escalation --

We hereby declare our conscientious refusal to cooperate with the United States government in the prosecution of the war in Vietnam.

We encourage those who can conscientiously do so to refuse to serve in the armed forces and to ask for discharge if they are already in.

Those of us who are subject to the draft ourselves declare our own intention to refuse to serve.

We urge others to refuse and refuse ourselves to take part in the manufacture or transportation of military equipment, or to work in the fields of military research and weapons development.

We shall encourage the development of other nonviolent acts, including acts which involve civil disobedience, in order to stop the flow of American soldiers and munitions to Vietnam.

NOTE: Signing or distributing this Declaration of Conscience might be construed as a violation of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, which prohibits advising persons facing the draft to refuse service. Penalties of up to 5 years imprisonment, and/or a fine of \$5,000 are provided. While prosecutions under this provision of the law almost never occur, persons signing or distributing this declaration should face the possibility of serious consequences.

Some signers of this Declaration are:

Rev. Dan Berrigan, S.J.	Irving Laucks
Rev. Philip Berrigan, S.S.J.	Sidney Lens
Kay Boyle	John Lewis
James Bristol	Staughton Lynd
William C. Davidson	Bradford Lytle
Dorothy Day	Milton Mayer
David Dellinger	Stewart Meacham
Ralph DiGia	Morris R. Mitchell
Lawrence Ferlinghetti	Mrs. Lucy Montgomery
W. H. Ferry	A. J. Muste
Erich Fromm	Otto Nathan
Maxwell Geismar	Linus Pauling
Rabbi Everett E. Gendler	Jim Peck
Paul Goodman	Diane di Prima
Robert Brookings Gore	A. Philip Randolph
Richard B. Gregg	Earle Reynolds
Paul Jacobs	Bayard Rustin
Erich Kahler	Glenn E. Smiley
Paul Krassner	Harvey Swados

Catholic Worker
100 West 11th Street
New York, N.Y. 10002

Committee for Nonviolent Action
30 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

Student Peace Union
5 Beekman Street, Room 1025
New York, N.Y. 10038

War Resisters League
5 Beekman Street, Room 1025
New York, N.Y. 10038

Printed by Windstone Press

AIRTEL

2/23/65

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-44061) (P)
SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING U.S.
INTERVENTION IN VIET-NAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

ReBuairtel to Albany, dated 2/15/65.

Enclosed herewith are 20 copies of LHM for the Bureau, which includes one copy for each organization and individual involved, plus ten copies of LHM per instructions in reairtel. Also enclosed are 8 copies for New York; 5 copies for Newark; 4 copies for New Haven, 5 copies for Boston and 3 copies for Albany. Xerox copies of the three leaflets are attached to the LHM.

Attached LHM sets forth information concerning the picketing of the White House on 2/20/65.

Detective [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., furnished information in LHM to SA [redacted]

The confidential source mentioned in LHM is LOUIS BUDENZ.

Local dissemination of LHM is being made to OSI; District Intelligence Office, Naval District Washington, D.C.; and MDW-Intelligence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/93 BY 9803 RDD/Hcy

(See copy count on
page 1-a)

GTT:sch
(45)

AIRTEL

7-2280
(2-100-44061)
(1-14-217)
(1-100-39766)
(1-100-42240)
(1-100-39566)
✓ (1-100-22286)

100-22286-811
Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

WFO 100-44061

COPY COUNT

- 13 - Bureau (Encl. 20)
(3 -) (Demonstrations Protesting U.S.
Intervention in Viet-Nam)
(1-) (Students for Democratic Society)
(1-100-434597) (Students Peace Union)
(1-14-2935) (Committee for Non-Violent Action)
(1-) (Women Strike for Peace)
(1-) (Catholic Worker)
(1-) (War Resisters League)
(1-)
(1-)
(1-)
(1-)
8 - New York (Encl. 8) (RM)
(2-) (Demonstrations Protesting U.S.
Intervention in Viet-Nam)
(1-) (War Resisters League)
(1-) (Student Peace Union)
(1-) (Committee for Non-Violent Action)
(1-) (Catholic Worker)
(1-) (Students for Democratic Society)
(1-)
5 - Newark (Encl. 5) (RM)
(2-) (Demonstrations Protesting U.S.
Intervention in Viet-Nam)
(1-)
(1-) (Student Peace Union)
(1-) (Committee for Non-Violent Action)
4 - New Haven (Encl. 4) (RM)
(2-) (Demonstrations Protesting U.S.
Intervention in Viet-Nam)
(2-) (New England Committee for Non-Violent Action)
5 - Boston (Encl. 5) (RM)
(2-) (Demonstrations Protesting U.S.
Intervention in Viet-Nam)
(1-)
(1-) (Committee for Non-Violent Action)
(1-)
3 - Albany (Encl. 3) (RM)
(2-) (Demonstrations Protesting U.S.
Intervention in Viet-Nam)
(1-)
(7) - WFO
(2-100-44061)
(1-14-217) (Committee for Non-Violent Action)
(1-100-39766) (Student Peace Union)
(1-100-42240) (Students for Democratic Society)
(1-100-39566) (Women Strike for Peace)
(1-100-22286) (I.F. Stone)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(U)

TO: SAC, [REDACTED]

Date: 2/23/65

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
SI

The documentation for this information is as follows:

(U)	Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
	[REDACTED]	VISITS	2/12/65	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		1/29/65	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
				(WRITTEN)	

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED] (REGISTERED MAIL)
① - WFO (T. F. STONE) (REGISTERED MAIL)

ccs: [REDACTED]

1-100-12871

1-100-12827

1-100-10145

1-100-12598

1-100-12076

1-100-160

1-100-12510

JCG:slz

(10)

MEYERS, GEORGE

STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY

Classified by 6/11/92 9823 pda/tty
Declassify on: OADR

100-22286-812

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1965	
F. O.	
10/1/65	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

(U)

"Baltimore, Maryland
January 31, 1965

~~(C)~~

"On Friday January 29, 1965 at 3:30 PM.

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

(U)

This memo has been compared with the informant original statement and it is accurate in substance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(U)

TO: SAC [REDACTED] (C) DATE: February 24, 1965
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED
BY SECURITY INFORMANT

b2
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b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The documentation for this information is as follows:

(U)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
[REDACTED]	CP Contact 1/25/65	2/9/65	[REDACTED] (Written)	[REDACTED] (C)

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

1 - WFO (REGISTERED MAIL)
I. F. STONE

1 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
GUS HALL

15 - Baltimore

(U)

100-12412 [REDACTED]
100-12076 GEORGE MEYERS
100-12606 [REDACTED]
100-22826 NEW ERA BOOK SHOP
100-12464 ORGANIZATION
100-6138 [REDACTED]
100-160 [REDACTED]
100-12173 [REDACTED]
100-12510 STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
100-12705 [REDACTED]
100-23289 [REDACTED]
100-23443 CIRM
100-10584 JAKE GREEN
100-10653 HENRY GREENBERG

RCN:dfm
(17)

6/11/92 2803 RDD/Hcy
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

100-22286-813

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
65	
F. O.	
10/1/65	

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) [redacted] (S)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

" Baltimore, Maryland
January 27, 1965

(C)

" On January 25, 1965, at about 2:00 p.m., [redacted]

(U)

(U)

(U)

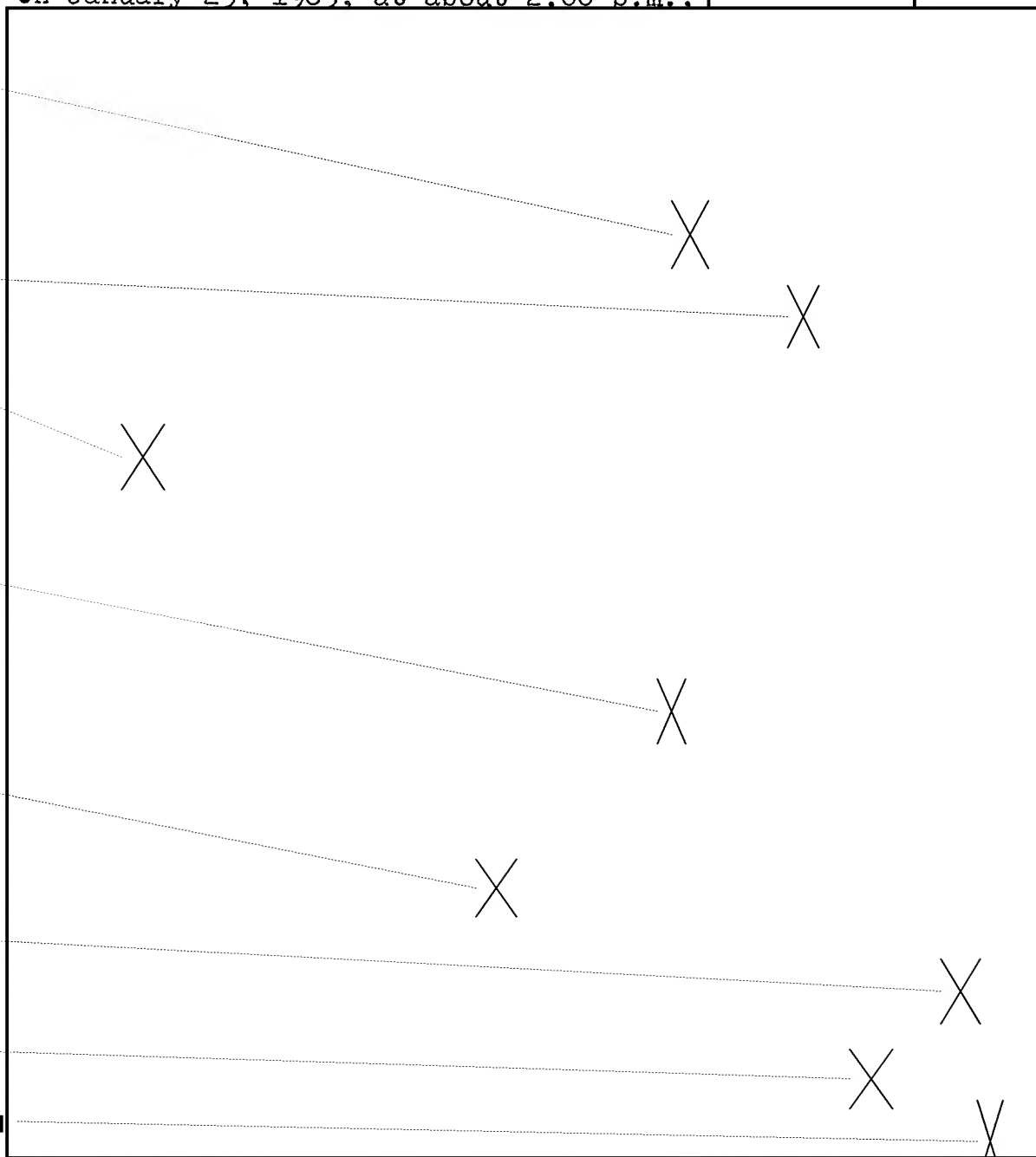
(U)

(U)

(U)

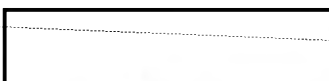
(U)

(U)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)



~~(S)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

X

(U)

X

(U)

X

(U)

X

(U)

X

(U)

X

This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement and it is accurate in substance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 2/23/65

Subject SIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Aliases

Address 5618 NEBRASKA AVE. NW WDC

Birth Date 12/24/07

Birthplace Philadelphia PA

Race W

Sex ☒ Male
☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling ☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only ☐ Restrict to Locality of
☒ All References SINCE 1/64 ☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only ☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Subversive References Only ☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
Sidor Feinstein Stone		Sidor Feinstein Stone	
I 100-22286-767		I 100-22286*	
Dated 3-10-64			b2 b7D

(U)

Sidor Feinstein Stone
165-3676 Sub 1
- 6264 p. 268 51

Sidor Feinstein Stone
I 100-22286*

105-18604-35, p. 2

Stone, Sidor Feinstein
65-69 67-61 P. 17

Sidor Feinstein Stone
I 100-22286*

Classified by 983 rdd/hcy
Declassify on: OADR

b6
b7C

Requester [redacted] Squad 5 Extension 460 File No. 100-22286-814

Searched by [signature] (date)
Consolidated by (date)
Reviewed by (date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical ? - Not identifiable
NI - Not identical U - Unavailable reference

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 1 1965
FBI - WASH. F. O.
107

Date

Aliases

☐ Fêmeale[illegible]

File No:

(date)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

☐ Exact Spelling

☒ All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

☐ Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

Date

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

Birth Date

Birthplace

Race

Sex

☒ Male

☐ Female

File & Serial Number

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

100-22286-*

105-0-685

100-32783-Sub A

Sub A-3174

b2

b7D

(C)

65-15-38-Sub A

2986 p. 214-23

14-217-230-2

100-37845-434

100-35-717-5-6

105-1235-Sub 1

2752 p. 15-9104

105-31850-420

Classified by 9803 Add/Hcy

Declassify on: OADR

b6

b7C

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

Consolidated by

Reviewed by

(date)

(date)

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

* SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 2 1965
FBI - WASH. F. O.
15

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(U) TO: SAC [REDACTED] (C) DATE: March 1, 1965
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED
BY SECURITY INFORMANT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The documentation for this information is as follows:

(U) Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
[REDACTED]	CP Contact 1/25/65	2/12/65	[REDACTED] (Written)	(C)

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

① - WFO (REGISTERED MAIL)
I. F. STONE

1 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
GUS HALL

16 - Baltimore

100-12412 [REDACTED]
100-12076 GEORGE MEYERS
100-12606 [REDACTED]
(U) 100-22826 NEW ERA BOOK SHOP
100-12464 ORGANIZATION (C)
100-6138 [REDACTED]
100-160 [REDACTED]
100-12173 [REDACTED]
100-12510 STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
100-23289 [REDACTED]
100-23443 CIRM
100-11640 CP FUNDS
100-10584 JAKE GREEN
100-10653 HENRY GREENBERG
100-12705 [REDACTED]

6/15/92 9803 add/Hay
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

RCN:dfm
(18)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22286-816

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 10 1965	
F. O.	

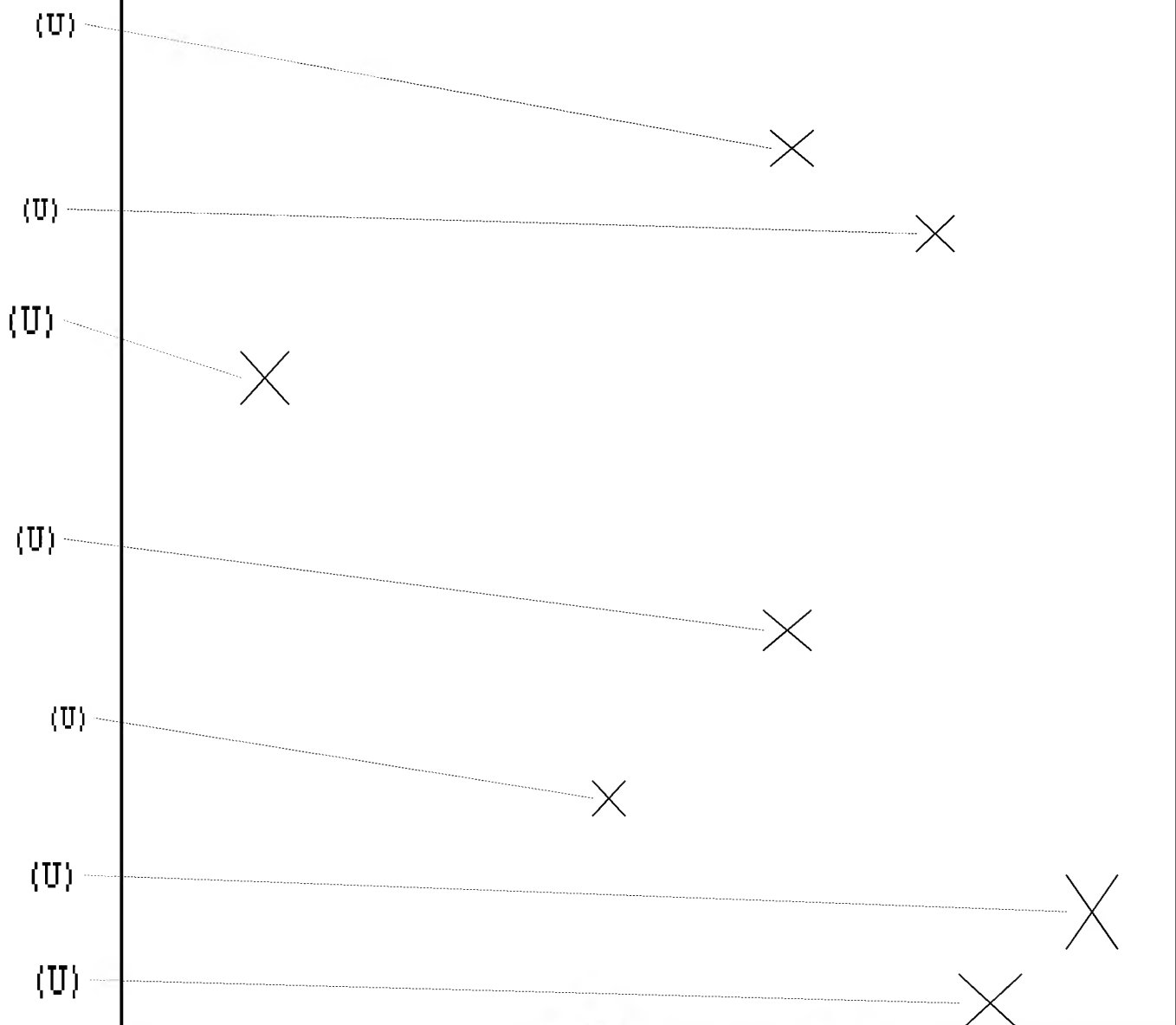
[REDACTED] 105 b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) [redacted]

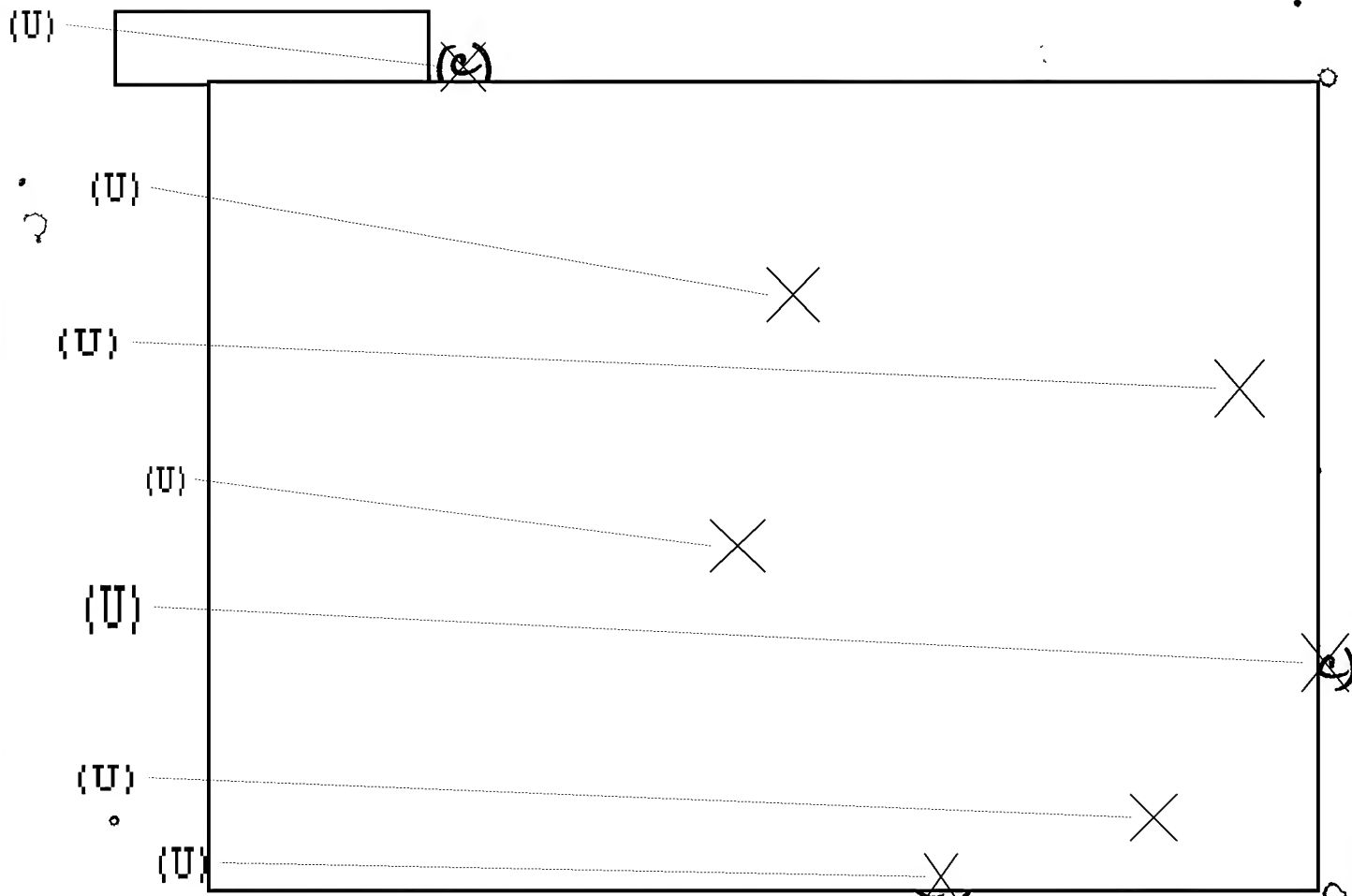
(U) ["Baltimore, Maryland
January 27, 1965"] (e)

"On January 25, 1965, at about 2:00 p.m., [redacted]"



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement and it is accurate in substance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

(U) TO: SAC [REDACTED] (C) DATE: March 3, 1965
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
SECURITY INFORMANT

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

The documentation for this information is as follows:

(U) [REDACTED] (C)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	2/12/65	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	1/28/65		(Written)	

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

(U) [REDACTED] (C)

1 - Los Angeles (REGISTERED MAIL)	100-12510	STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
4 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)	100-1662	[REDACTED]
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH	100-21866	[REDACTED]
ORGANIZATION	100-10584	JAKE GREEN
NALC		
CRC		
2 - Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)		
TOM NABRIED		
ORGANIZATION		
1 - WFO (REGISTERED MAIL)		
I. F. STONE		
11 - Baltimore		
[REDACTED]		
100-13730	[REDACTED]	
100-12076	GEORGE MEYERS	
100-21896	NALC	
100-12464	ORGANIZATION	
100-160	[REDACTED]	
100-12173	[REDACTED]	

6/15/92 983 rdd/hcy
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

RCN:dfm
(19)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22286-817

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 10 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

[REDACTED] 14 b2 b7D

(U) [redacted] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) ["Baltimore, Maryland
February 2, 1965"] (C)

"On January 28, 1965, [redacted]"

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

(U) [redacted] X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) [redacted] (X)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

(U) (X)

This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement and it is accurate in substance.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~Memorandum~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (97-12)

DATE: MAR 8 1965

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~b6
b7CSUBJECT: ~~PROGRESSIVE BOOK AND EDUCATION
ACTIVITIES, INC., aka
Progressive Book Shop
IS-C; ISA, 1950~~

OO: Los Angeles

Classified by *6/15/92 GPO3 RDD/tey*
Declassify on: OADR

On 2/2/65 [REDACTED] (conceal) [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] California, made available [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was reviewed by SA [REDACTED] on 2/2/65 and
pertinent data was set forth in FD-302 form, which is
contained in Los Angeles file 97-12-1465.

b7D

(U) On 2/17/65 [REDACTED] advised that FRANK SPECTOR
was a current member of the Genronimo Club, 24th Congressional
District Section, Southern California District Communist
Party. (C)b2
b7DThis information is to be made public only upon
issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [REDACTED]

b7D

GCS:kla

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Place in "IF Stones Weekly"

100-22286-818

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 12 1965	
F.O.	

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1-human)
DATE 05-13-2010

TO: SAC, WFO (100-35631)

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: WCSNP
IS-C

March 12, 1965

b1
b6
b7C

Date received

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

(C) 3/8/65

Method of delivery (check appropriate boxes)

☐ in person

☐ by telephone

☒ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated

to

Transcribed

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Brief description of activity or material

CONTRIBUTORS TO SANE

File where original is located if not attached

100-35631 Sub C-176

Remarks: This informant has furnished reliable information in the past.

4- WFO

100-22286 I. E. Stone
100-17043 Marie Siegrist

(C)

6/15/92 9803 rdd/hcy
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

b1

Block Stamp

FBG:map
(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22286-819

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 12 1965	
H. F. O.	

10/

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: (U) SAC [REDACTED]
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED
BY SECURITY INFORMANT

DATE: March 10, 1965

b2
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b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The documentation for this information is as follows:

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
[REDACTED]	I. F. STONE Meeting Friends Meeting Place 1/29/65	2/4/65	[REDACTED] (Written)	[REDACTED] (2)

b2
b7D

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

6/15/92
Classified by 9803 RDD/H
Declassify on: OADR

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

"1/31/65

"Friday, Jan. 29, 1965, I attended the meeting for
I. F. STONE at the Friends Meeting Place, 3107 N.
Charles St. I saw the following people present:
MARY ROBERTS, OSCAR ROBERTS, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BROWN from the Book Shop, [REDACTED] Mr.
STONE, whose main topic was the crisis in Viet Nam.

b6
b7C

2 - WFO (REGISTERED MAIL)
I. F. STONE
I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY

9 - Baltimore

100-11002 BERNHARD BROWN
100-12471 [REDACTED]
100-12456 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
100-12464 ORGANIZATION
100-1703 MARY ROBERTS
100-1611 OSCAR ROBERTS
100-6138 [REDACTED]
100-160 [REDACTED]

b2
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b7C
b7D

TM:dfm
(11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22286-820

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 15 1965	
F. O.	

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)



~~(C)~~

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He discredited the USA for taking any part in any foreign country. In his talk he expressed that the communists have more rights in foreign affairs than the U.S.A. Mr. STONE talked from this Jan. 25th, 1965, Weekly and many other clippings from other papers to prove his points and the U. S. was wrong to interfere. There were about 125 people there."

This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement and it is accurate in substance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
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<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/> All References	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)	

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>cl. Stone</i>		<i>CP Indices</i>	
<i>100-22286 *</i>			
<i>147-20 *</i>		<i>cl. J. Stone</i>	
		<i>100-22286 *</i>	
		<i>See Serial 100-22286-526</i>	
		<i>Dated 2-3-59</i>	
<i>100-22286 *</i>			
<i>Summary memo</i>			
<i>100-22286-267</i>		<i>100-22286 *</i>	
<i>2-25-54</i>		<i>Summary memo 100-22286-267</i>	
		<i>Dated - 5-25-54</i>	
<i>100-18069-Sub 1, Sub B</i>		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/15/82 BY 9803 RDD/Hcy	
<i>-285 p. 531</i>		<i>105-0-685</i>	
			<i>Num. refs.</i>

Requested by	Squad	Extension	File No.
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Searched by	(date)
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Consolidated by	(date)
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Reviewed by	(date)
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File Review Symbols

I - Identical	? - Not identifiable
NI - Not identical	U - Unavailable reference

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Date

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
---------	------------	------------	------	---

<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/> All References	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)	

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
Isadore. Feinstein Stone 100-22286 *		Isadore. Feibelstein Stone 100-22286 *	
Summary memo 100-22286-267 Dated 2-25-54		Summary memo 100-22286-267 Dated 2-25-54	
Isadore. Feinstein Stone 100-22286 *		Isadore. Feinstein Stone 100-22286 *	
Summary memo 100-22286-267 Dated 2-25-54		See Serial 100-22286-767 Dated - 3/10/64	
Isadore. Feingstein Stone 100-22286 *		Isadore. Feinstein Stone 100-22286 *	
Summary memo 100-22286-267 Dated - 2-25-54		Summary memo 100-22286-267 2-25-54	

Requested by	Squad	Extension	File No.
Searched by			
Consolidated by			
Reviewed by			

File Review Symbols

I - Identical	? - Not identifiable
NI - Not identical	U - Unavailable reference

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 3/19/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/26/65 - 3/9/65
TITLE OF CASE ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE, aka EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1-human) DATE 03-13-2016		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b6 b7C	TYPED BY jmm
		CHARACTER OF CASE SM - C	

REFERENCES

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 3/25/64 b6
at Washington, D. C. b7C

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The following sources were contacted concerning the subject during February and March, 1965:

(C)

[REDACTED] contacted 2/2/65, by SA
[REDACTED] contacted 2/2/65, by SA
[REDACTED] contacted 3/3/65, by SA
[REDACTED] contacted 3/3/65, by SA

b1

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

4 - Bureau (100-37078)

③ - Washington Field (100-22286)

jmm

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

FILE STRIPPED

Date 7/10/85

Initials [REDACTED]

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY			
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD.			
BY			

NOTATIONS

TICKETS

FD-134 7/19/65

Report 7/19/66

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-22286-822

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

WFO 100-22286

The above info was not included in this report since New York has advised that this info is not to be disseminated without Bureau clearance.

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By letter dated 4/15/64, the [redacted] advised [redacted]

[redacted]

(U) The above info was classified "Secret" by the [redacted] and is not to be disseminated without their permission. (S)

b7D

The SAs who observed the demonstration in New York on 8/6/64 were SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source File Where Located

WF T-1 is [redacted]

WF T-2 is [redacted]

WF T-3 is [redacted]

WF T-4 is [redacted]

Baltimore Source

WF T-5 is [redacted]

Baltimore Source

WF T-6 is [redacted]

(by request)

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- B -

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WFO 100-22286

~~SECRET~~

b1
b2
b6
b7C
b7D

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Where Located

WF T-7 is ANONYMOUS

WF T-8 is [REDACTED]

WF T-9 is [REDACTED]

WF T-10 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York City

(C) WF T-11 is [REDACTED] (C)

WF T-12 is [REDACTED]

Detroit, Michigan, (by request)

(U) WF T-13 is [REDACTED] (C)

WF T-14 is [REDACTED]

(U) [REDACTED] deceased (C)

(C) WF T-15 is [REDACTED]

WF T-16 is [REDACTED]

(U) WF T-17 is [REDACTED] (C)

WF T-18 is [REDACTED]

WF T-19 is [REDACTED]

100-22286 772

105-18604 35 P.2

100-22286 798

Describe [REDACTED]

Describe [REDACTED]

Describe [REDACTED]

(U) Describe [REDACTED] (C)

- C -

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1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____ Secret.
6. ☒ This report is classified "Confidential" because (state reason) info from WF T-1 through WF T-3; WF T-7 through WF T-9; WF T-11; WF T-13; WF T-16; WF T-17 and WF T-18 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.
7. ☐ Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____.
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) STONE publishes and edits a newsletter in Washington, D.C. and is in a position to embarrass the Bureau. He has been critical of the FBI in the past and there is no reason to believe on the basis of his activities and the contents of his newsletter that an interview would be productive.
8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) in the past, as well as the present, STONE has been affiliated with CP front groups. He is in a position to influence others against the best interest of the United States in time of an emergency.
10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☒ is not tabbed Detcom.
☐ Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~SECRET~~DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-28-2010

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

5/19/65

Office: Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

Field Office File #:

100-22286

Bureau File #: 100-37078

Title:

ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Character:

SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis: (U)

During May, 1964, STONE reportedly went abroad to the Middle East. [He was issued a passport in 1962.] He spoke in July, 1964, and advocated negotiations with Cuba and a resumption of normal relations with Cuba. In speaking appearances STONE advocates withdrawal of the United States troops from Viet-Nam. He is scheduled to address a march on Washington to end the war in Viet Nam in April, 1965. In 1961, STONE reportedly defended Cuba and claimed to have a friend on the White House staff. STONE listed in an advertisement as a member of the National Council of the ECLC. His name was on the mailing list of the NLG. He was listed as a sponsor of the NCAHUAC. Former and present CP members dislike STONE and describe him as "no prize."

- C -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

State Dept. info. enclosed
per State Dept. letter dated 11-9-92
9003 added/rtw 12-30-92

11-30-87
Classified by SP-8 bty/ach
Declassify on: OADR
2-24-92 903 rda/rtw #318309

~~SECRET~~Residence and Employment

The "I. F. Stone's Weekly," issue of March 1, 1965, reflected that STONE resides at 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and publishes "I. F. Stone's Weekly," a newsletter, from that address.

(Passport Information)

The May 4, 1964 issue of "I. F. Stone's Weekly," contained a notice on Page Four that STONE was going abroad, hoping to report on, among other things, the water crisis in Israel and the Middle East. The notice said that the newsletter would be suspended for three weeks because of his trip.

[The files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, were reviewed on June 9, 1964. These files reflected that STONE was issued Passport Number C562102 on July 12, 1962. This passport was not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under communist control. On his application for this passport dated June 25, 1962, STONE stated that he was born December 24, 1907 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He listed his home address as 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C., and his occupation as newspaperman.

Passport regulations indicate that STONE's passport, issued July 12, 1962, is valid for three years and renewable for two additional years. No notification to the State Department is required for travel during the validity of the passport. The passport files contained no information concerning his 1964 trip.]

Statements on Cuba

The subject was one of the featured speakers at a meeting sponsored by the Women's Strike For Peace (WSP) and the Washington Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (WCSNP) held on July 22, 1964, at the First Congressional Church, 10th and G Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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*State Dept info included.
 Your Dept. letter dated 11-9-92
 9/23 add/rev 12-30-92*

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WFO 100-22286

STONE presented his views on how the United States should act toward Cuba. He emphasized that the United States must start negotiations with Cuba and resume normal relations with Cuba. STONE also said that the Cuban refugees in the United States should be returned to Cuba where they would be given jobs as Cuba needs technicians and skilled workers. He advocated sending Peace Corps workers into Cuba to help with the sugar crop and other agricultural products. He said that it was possible that a refugee group could invade Cuba and gain a foothold but that this would only lead to a civil war and would probably necessitate United States intervention. He said that if this was the case the United States would have another situation similar to Viet-Nam on their hands.

WF T-1, July 23, 1964

WF T-2, July 23, 1964

Statements on Viet-Nam

On August 6, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed that STONE was one of the speakers at a Pacifist demonstration commemorating the Hiroshima bombing held at Times Square and Washington Square, New York City on August 6, 1964. The demonstration was an anti-war vigil at Times Square in which 25 people displayed placards calling for an end to the war in Viet-Nam, no more Hiroshimas, and a world without war. The demonstration at Washington Square, at which STONE spoke, was attended by 500 individuals. There were no disturbances. The speakers called for the United States to get out of Viet-Nam and for the people to refuse to participate in future actions such as the bombing of Hiroshima.

On August 14, 1964, WF T-3 substantiated the information set out above concerning the demonstrations in New York on August 6, 1964.

"The Worker," December 8, 1964, Page One, contained an article captioned "Peace Groups Set December 19 for World Demonstration for Cease-Fire in Viet Nam and U. S. Withdrawal." The article said that nine peace organizations "and other groups" had announced that they would urge nationwide and international activity on December 19, 1964, which would call for President JOHNSON to declare an immediate cease fire on the part of American

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WFO 100-22286

forces in South Viet-Nam, followed by their earliest possible withdrawal. The article listed I. F. STONE, not further identified, as one of the signers of the call to action.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

(U) On January 23, 1965, the subject spoke at the Friends Meeting House, 3107 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He described the background situation in Viet-Nam as not a fight between the communist of North Viet-Nam and the South Vietnamese, but rather as a fight by the oppressed dissatisfied South Vietnamese peasants against the tyrannical dictatorship which was being kept in power by American colonialism. He described South Viet-Nam as a food producing region which lacked coal but had surplus food. In contrast he described North Viet-Nam as hungry for food and with a surplus of coal. STONE stated that the restoration of trade between these two sections of Viet-Nam would correct this imbalance. He went on to state that a myth is being created in South Viet Nam by the official Government line. This campaign of deception by the United States Government is designed to keep the truth from the American people, according to STONE. (C)

(U) STONE read several quotations from authorities on Viet-Nam which alleged that the Vietnamese were driven into the arms of the communist against their will but out of necessity. STONE ridiculed the idea of a prosperous happy people waging guerilla warfare. He made it clear that the guerilla forces were not composed of the North Vietnamese but were in truth composed of South Vietnamese peasants. (C)

(U) He claimed that the guerilla forces were dependent for food and shelter on the help of sympathetic South Vietnamese peasants. He also stated that the arms being used by the guerilla forces were not supplied by the North Vietnamese but were captured American equipment. (C)

(U) STONE claimed that South Viet-Nam, North Viet-Nam and China were in favor of negotiating a peaceful settlement and re-opening trade between North Viet-Nam and South Viet-Nam. He claimed, however, that the United States and the dictatorship in South Viet-Nam which the United States supports, are against negotiating a peaceful agreement. (C)

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(U) He advocated that the Geneva Conference should be reconvened with the interested parties attempting to negotiate peace. He rejected the United Nations as a means of negotiating this peace because China and North Viet-Nam were not represented in the United Nations. (C)

(U) STONE stated in his speech that an aroused American people could bring enough pressure on Congress and the President of the United States to make them act in this matter. (C)

(U) During the question period following STONE's speech, several people raised questions concerning the totalitarian nature of communism but STONE parried by stating that the questions were not to the point and that he would not answer them. (C)

WF T-4, February 1, 1965

WF T-5, February 1, 1965

STONE was brought to the University of Maryland campus and spoke on February 17, 1965, in the Business and Public Administration Auditorium. He talked on the Viet-Nam situation and why he believed that the current crisis in Viet-Nam was a result of a series of gigantic mistakes by the French and by the United States.

WF T-6, February 19, 1965

"The Diamondback," the publication of the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, February 19, 1965, on Page One, contained an article captioned "Stone Charges U. S. Admitted its Failure."

The article read as follows:

"I. F. STONE, editor of his own independent leftist 'I. F. Stone's Weekly,' charged that 'the policy of reprisal (in Viet Nam) on which we have engaged is a confession that counter-guerrilla warfare has failed.'

"STONE, a guest of the student 'fast for peace' movement, added that the support of the people is necessary before any guerrilla or counter guerrilla operation can succeed.

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WFO 100-22286

"Leader a Moderate

"He asserted that Ho Chi Minh (leader of Communist North Viet Nam) is 'a moderate, influenced by Ghandi as well as Marx,' and advocated an arrangement with his government similar to the benevolence exhibited by the U. S. toward such countries as Yugoslavia and Poland. But first, he added, peace would have to be made between the north and south.

"Ho Chi Minh was betrayed by the French at the end of World War II; he charged, and as a result the Indo-China War broke out which ended with the defeat of French forces at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. A conference was held at Geneva in that year, to which U. S. Secretary of State JOHN FOSTER DULLES, "with his hatred of Communism and his desire for war, refused to go."

"Puppet Regime

"In 1956 the U. S. set up what STONE called the 'Diem puppet regime, extolled in State Department mythology as "another West Germany."' He charged that the Diem government then embarked on a series of persecutions directed against opponents of his regime. 'Our policy, by supporting this dictatorial regime, forced democratic elements into exile; or into the bush to join the Communists in fighting the regime.'

"He pointed out that the U. S. has had three opportunities to establish peace in Viet Nam. The first was at the end of World War II, but that chance was lost ('France's fault'); the second chance was at the Geneva Conference in 1954, which was also lost (this time, 'America's fault').

"Third Opportunity

"The third opportunity has occurred in recent months," he said. Red China wants peace so they can trade with the west; Russia wants peace because they fear war; and North Viet Nam wants peace in order to trade with South Viet Nam.

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WFO 100-22286

"In STONE's view, everybody seems to want peace except those 'big boys in town (Washington) who probably put hair tonic on the hairs on their chest to show how virile and big they are when dealing with other people's lives.'

"He, STONE said, speaking of Ho Chi Minh, 'is a very human man.' His program, he added calls 'not for a Communist state but for a democratic state.'

"He concluded by asking 'Why not end this war now before we run the risk of escalation and waste more lives?'"

On February 20, 1965, about 350 people picketed the White House in Washington, D. C., protesting the action of the United States in Viet-Nam. The picketing was sponsored by the Student for a Democratic Society, the Student Peace Union, and the New England Committee for Nonviolent Action. After the picketing at 1:10 p.m., about 100 of the pickets walked to the Concordia United Church of Christ, 20th and G Streets, N. W., where they heard an address by I. F. STONE. The picketing protested the United States involvement in Viet-Nam. b6 b7C

Detective [redacted]
Metropolitan Police Department,
Washington, D. C.,
February 20, 1965

The "National Guardian," February 27, 1965, Page One, contained an article captioned "Peace Demonstrations Spread." The article reported that about 400 students participated in a demonstration in Washington, D. C., on February 20, 1965. The article stated that these students picketed the White House from 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., when they walked to the Concordia Church for a rally addressed by, among others, I. F. STONE, the journalist.

"The National Guardian," is described in the appendix.

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The "National Guardian," February 13, 1965, Page Nine, stated that on April 17, 1965, the Students for a Democratic Society would conduct a "march on Washington" to end the war in Viet-Nam. The article stated that journalist I. F. STONE would address this demonstration.

"The Worker," February 21, 1965, Page One, contained an article captioned "Peace Speaks Louder in Colleges, Newspaper Ads, Legislative Halls." The article stated that the Students for a Democratic Society said that since the United States bombing of North Viet-Nam started, "students have spontaneously gone to the streets in large numbers throughout the country voicing grave concern over what they feel is a dangerous and foolish policy that is now being pursued in Viet-Nam." The article stated that these demonstrations would culminate April 17 (1965) in a "march on Washington to end the war in Viet-Nam." The article continued that the Washington gathering would be addressed by Senator ERNEST GRUENING of Alaska and journalist I. F. STONE.

Miscellaneous Information

I. F. STONE spoke at a meeting of the Washington Professors for World Peace (WPWP) in October, 1964. The field of interest of the WPWP includes disarmament matters. Nearly all of the group are on the faculty of American University in Washington, D. C.

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[REDACTED]
Assistant Professor,

[REDACTED]
American University,
November 5, 1964

A faculty organization of the American University called the WPWP was formed in 1964 by faculty members who wished to encourage student discussions on the desirability of a positive American campaign for disarmament, restoration of the United States diplomatic relations in Cuba, American recognition of the People's Republic of China, and the United States withdrawal from Viet-Nam. One of the speakers at a meeting of the organization was the journalist I. F. STONE.

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WF T-7, January 6, 1965

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[redacted]
[redacted] an admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1932 to 1939, active in [redacted] and a CP organizer in [redacted]
[redacted] furnished the following information on May 14, 1964:

[redacted] was talking alone with STONE at which time STONE indicated that it was his belief that there were things about the Cuban situation which [redacted] did not entirely understand. When asked what things, STONE said that he had a friend on the "White House Staff" who was close to President KENNEDY and who kept him informed on such things. STONE furnished, as an example of such information, that his friend had told him that the reason the Bay of Pigs invasion failed and received no air support from the United States forces was that President KENNEDY had found that the Central Intelligence Agency was not carrying out orders, and was allowing "reactionaries" to get into top spots in the Cuban refugee group, as a consequence of which he did not want the Bay of Pigs invasion to succeed. [redacted] said the circumstances did not allow him to pursue the matter further with STONE. Therefore, he had no information concerning the identity of STONE's alleged source in the White House or the identity of any additional information furnished to STONE by this source.

[redacted] stated that he had not seen nor talked to STONE since that time. He added that at this time, STONE was living in or near Washington, D. C., and was publishing some sort of weekly newsletter or paper. He said he personally had no information that STONE is or ever was a member of the CP. He never came across STONE in the CP when [redacted] was active in that organization. He said, however, that STONE's stand on Cuba was typical of the opinions voiced by him over the years. Consequently, his sympathies have always been suspect in [redacted] mind.

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[] continued that he had no information that might tend to identify STONE's alleged source in the White House. He said, however, that he seems to recall that a "white paper" on Cuba published by the Department of State around May, 1961, just after the Bay of Pigs incident, quoted STONE with some frequency. He said he did not know if any of the White House Aides at the time took any part in the preparation of that paper, or if STONE's name appearing therein had anything to do with his connection with any of the persons who assisted in the preparation of the paper.

At a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting in Los Angeles, California, on February 19, 1964, it was announced that I. F. STONE's newsletter carried a story by HERBERT MATTHEWS about his trip to Cuba. MATTHEWS was a reporter for the New York Times who went to Cuba. It was further stated at the SWP meeting that the New York Times would not print MATTHEWS' material and MATTHEWS sent the material to the Hispanian American Institute which put the material out in pamphlet form. The Los Angeles Branch of the SWP ordered some of these pamphlets.

WF T-8, March 6, 1964

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"I. F. Stone's Weekly," subscribed to both the week-end and mid-week edition of "The Worker."

WF T-9, February 24, 1964,
March 9, 1964

The April 13, 1964 issue of "The New York Times," Page 23, contained a seven column advertisement of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) which requested that the reader attend a meeting of the organization in New York that evening. The advertisement listed the members of the National Council of the ECLC. "I. F. STONE D. C." was listed as a member of the National Council of the ECLC.

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WFO 100-22286

On September 29, 1963, someone at the home of BERNARD LOUIS KOTEN was in contact with Telephone Number WO 6-1218 in Washington, D. C.

WF T-10, February 28, 1964

The Washington, D. C. Telephone Directory for the pertinent period listed WO 6-1218 to "I. F. Stone Office" and "I. F. Stone's Weekly," 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On May 2, 1956, KOTEN, in testifying before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee claimed the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions as to whether he was then, or prior thereto, a CP member. He did state that he had been Research Director of the American Russian Institute from 1946 to 1950.

The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Dr. BELLA V. DODD, an admitted former CP member, on December 4, 1962, described KOTEN as "one of the slickest communist of all times."

(U) During the period 1946 - 1963, KOTEN had extensive contacts with Soviet nationals. He is fluent in the Russian language. (S)

(U) I. F. STONE (not further identified) was a social acquaintance of JOSIP PRESBURGER, Counselor of the Yugoslav Embassy, in March, 1964. (S)

WF T-11, March 11, 1964

In September, 1964, the subject's name and address was contained on the mailing list of the National Lawyer's Guild (NLG).

WF T-12, September 17, 1964

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WFO 100-22286

The NLG is described in the appendix.

"I. F. STONE, Writer-Editor" was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) on the letterhead of the organization.

WF T-1, January 15, 1964,
November 16, 1964

The NCAHUAC is described in the appendix.

(U) ELIZABETH GOLDMAN described subject as a "jackass on nuclear business." (C)

WF T-13, February 26, 1964

(U) WF T-13 advised on June 25, 1964, that MARCUS GOLDMAN had recently referred to himself and his wife ELIZABETH GOLDMAN as being communists. (C)

(U) [redacted] DOROTHY TODD have a tremendous dislike for STONE and consider him a "crackpot." They claim that he says one thing and means another and he cannot be trusted. (C)

WF T-2, July 23, 1964

(U) WF T-14, on February 23, 1955, advised that [redacted] had admitted during February, 1955, that she was a current CP member. (C)

(U) On September 22, 1961, WF T-15 identified DOROTHY TODD as an American employee of the Press Department, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D. C. (C)
In 1948, WF T-19 advised that TODD was a CP member during the late 1930s or early 1940s. According to WF T-19, TODD was at that time an open and militant CP member who in the opinion of WF T-19 would stop at nothing as far as fanaticism and militancy was concerned.

~~SECRET~~

WFO 100-22286

~~SECRET~~

(U) On January 31, 1957, WF T-16 advised that [redacted] attended the Third Part of the Upper West Side CP Convention on January 17, 1957, which convention was held at the Three Sisters Club House, 150 West 85th Street, New York City. (C)

(U) At a CP meeting in January, 1965, a current CP member described the subject as "no prize," but this person attended a lecture by STONE because of the sponsorship of the lecture. The CP member said STONE "claims to be a liberal." (C)

WF T-17, February 4, 1965

(U) The same CP member above did not completely agree with STONE on Viet-Nam. This member felt that STONE's position on Viet-Nam was too moderate. (C)

WF T-18, February 12, 1965

Miscellaneous

Informants familiar with certain CP and related activities in the Washington, D.C. area, were contacted during February and March, 1965, concerning the subject and could furnish no additional information.

The files of the Credit Bureau, Inc., Washington, D. C., were checked January 27, 1965, by IC [redacted]. These files contained no additional information concerning the subject.

The files of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, were checked on January 27, 1965, by IC [redacted]. These files contained no additional information concerning the subject.

At all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file at the Metropolitan Police Department and are not available for review.

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APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

SECRET

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI.**** The Committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'Frank Wilkinson was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 Wilkinson was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. ***** Wilkinson has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. ***'

(Committee on Un-American Activities,
Annual Report for 1958, House Report
187, March 9, 1959, pages 34 and 35)

"2. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself "is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans,
S.Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)"

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

~~SECRET~~

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p.5)."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

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APPENDIX

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p.12.)"

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX~~SECRET~~NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Lawyers' Guild":

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers' Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950).
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91).

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.~~SECRET~~Washington, D. C. 20535
March 19, 1965

Title ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE

Character SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7CReference Report of SA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above:

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

WF T-6 with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability.

~~SECRET~~~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2010

(U)

SAC, [REDACTED]

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S/ [REDACTED]

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
SINEL SOURCE

6/15/92 9803nda/ty
Classified By
Declassify on: OADR

The documentation for this information is as follows:

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3/15/65

[REDACTED]

3/14/65

(WHITNEY)

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

Baltimore, Maryland
March 14, 1965

(U) The writer attended a meeting at the home of

[REDACTED]

(U)

- 3- New York (SPARTACIST) RT (HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL) (NATIONAL GUARDIAN)
- 1- WFO (P.D. STONE'S WEEKLY)
- 2- (100-12125) PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS
- 1- (100-2348) SWP

- 1- (100-20294)
- 1- (100-15298)

100-18612-619

ECM:rah
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22216-88

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 26 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. Cb6	

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(U) The writer left at 4:45 p.m. (C)

On March 16, 1965, [redacted] furnished
(U) SA [redacted] the following documents she obtained from
[redacted] on March 14, 1965 (C)

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1. Booklet "Police terror in Harlem" put out by the "Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Ave., New York 27, N.Y."

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

2. A reprint of the first page of the National Guardian Vol 17 No 16.
3. The March 15, 1965 issue of "I.F. Stone's Weekly"
4. Leaflet headed "What Gives In Vietnam?" put out by the "Spartacist Box 1377, GPO New York, N.Y. 10001"

(U)

The documents are being retained in



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
April 1, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIET NAM
(TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARCH 12, 1965)

The "Temple University News," student newspaper of Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., in its March 12, 1965, issue carried an article captioned, "Students to stage demonstration on Viet Nam actions," which is as follows:

"There will be a demonstration calling for the end of the war in Viet Nam, 11:30 a.m., today at the flag poles opposite Barton Hall.

'Vernon Grizzard, vice president of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), will speak,' said Carl Gilbert, '65, demonstration co-coordinator.

'The rally is being sponsored by the Independent Socialist Club (ISC), formerly the Young People's Socialist League, in conjunction with the people who are forming a chapter of SDS on campus,' Gilbert said.

'SDS is a youth group of liberals and radicals struggling for university reform, community action projects and peace activities,' Martha Rotenberg '65, co-coordinator added.

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Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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Declassify on: *END*

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FBI - WASH. F. O.	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIET NAM
(TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARCH 12, 1965)

'SDS is against authoritarianism such as communism and the domestic right,' she said.

'On April 17, SDS will sponsor a march on Washington to ask that the war on Viet Nam be ended. Speakers will include Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska) and journalist I.F. Stone, a member of the democratic left,' said Gilbert.

'ISC also is circulating a petition which urges the U.S. to withdraw from South Viet Nam, that soldiers to refuse to serve there and that citizens engage in non-violent actions to oppose the U.S. war effort.'

[redacted]

(U) [redacted] On December 29, 1963, a source advised that 24 persons, both Communist Party and non-Communist Party members, attended an organizer's conference held in Chicago, Ill., on December 28 and 29, 1963, for the purpose of forming the "call" to a founding convention to be held in June 1964 for the formation of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization. [redacted] attended these sessions on both December 28 and 29, 1963. (S)

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, the new youth organization mentioned above, is attached.

On February 22, 1964, a second source advised that at a meeting of the Portland, Ore., Communist Party Youth Club held on February 20, 1964, a report was given by [redacted] of the Reed College CP Youth Club concerning a meeting of the National Party Youth Commission (CP) previously held in New York City.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIET NAM
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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARCH 12, 1965)

This source stated that [] report indicated that one of the four main points taken up in the New York City meeting concerned the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and its problems. [] indicated that the SDS was weak nationally, but some local chapters were strong. It was noted that the SDS has an incorrect political orientation, being too far left on some issues and not far enough on others, and that SDS does not follow the Marxist theory for the most part. [] report noted that LARRY GORDON was one of the speakers at the New York City conference, whose opinion was that the Party could work through SDS and achieve the aims of the Party.

A characterization of [] is set forth below.

[] stated that as a result of this meeting of the National Party Youth Commission, it was decided to work through SDS in areas where there are strong local SDS chapters. [] noted that [] is working through SDS at Swarthmore and that after the Party youth conference, he, [] and [] went down to Swarthmore where they spoke with [] two executives of SDS at Swarthmore. According to [] know [] as a Party member and [] wants to recruit them into the Party at Swarthmore.

The 1963-1964 Student Directory for Swarthmore College reflects that [] is a student at Swarthmore.

[]
The "Temple University News," May 3, 1963, reflected that CARL GILBERT was Chairman of the Student Peace Union (SPU), the Debate Club, and the SDS and a member of Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL), CORE, and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

The "Temple University News" on February 16, 1965, identified CARL GILBERT as a senior at Temple and

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
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MARCH 12, 1965)

Chairman of the campus chapter of the YPSL for two years.

A third source advised on August 27, 1962, that

[redacted]
[redacted] in
Philadelphia during August 1962.

Characterizations of the Young Socialist League (including the YPSL) and the Socialist Youth Union (now known as Action for Youth) are attached.

[redacted]

A fourth source advised on February 25, 1965, that [redacted] was a current member of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD).

I. F. STONE

On June 26, 1950, a fifth source advised that he had been acquainted with I. F. STONE for 15 or 20 years. He said STONE had not been a member of the Communist Party, USA, when he first met him; however, during the mid-1930's, STONE did become a member of the CPUSA. This source advised he received information substantiating STONE's membership in the CPUSA not only from CPUSA functionaries, but also from [redacted]. The source also advised STONE assisted the CPUSA by aiding in preparation of attacks on enemies of the CPUSA.

"I.F. STONE D.C." was listed as a member of the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), New York, N. Y., in an ECLC ad which appeared in the "New York Times," April 13, 1964.

A characterization of the ECLC is attached.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
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MARCH 12, 1965)

The March 16, 1965, issue of the "Temple University News," in an article captioned, "SDS stages Viet rally," reported as follows:

"Members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) presented a policy of 'withdrawal, negotiation and neutrality' to end the crisis in Viet Nam, before several hundred students at a rally Friday on Barton Hall Mall.

Dr. Herbert W. Simons, assistant professor of speech and dramatic arts at the University, also challenged 'any faculty member' to a future debate on the Viet Nam crisis.

Other speakers included Vernon Grizzard, a junior at Swarthmore College and national vice-president of SDS, compared the situation in South Viet Nam to Selma, Alabama.

In both situations religious leaders are playing an important part, he said. In Selma, many clergymen have taken the lead in protest demonstrations while in Viet Nam the Buddhist priests have played an important role, he added.

"BOTH USE FORCE

'Both in South Viet Nam and Selma students have died and a group of men have used force,' Grizzard said. In Selma, Sheriff Jim Clark and his deputies used tear gas and rifles against the Civil Rights demonstrators.

In Viet Nam, he said, a small military clique uses force to get around.'

Larry Gordon, a sophomore at Swarthmore and a member of the National Committee of SDS, advocated 'a policy of withdrawal, negotiation, and neutrality in Viet Nam.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARCH 12, 1965)

"We have to begin to offer the people in South Viet Nam something real," he said. The struggle there is a social and political one, not military, he added.

"TREATED AS INDEPENDENT

The best policy for the United States would be similar to the one which the government followed in Eastern Europe, he said. 'In Eastern Europe we gave the nations economic aid and treated them as 'independent nations,' he added.

This policy has paid off with some of the satellite nations loosening their ties with the Soviet Union, he added. These include Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania.

At this point someone in the crowd asked whether Poland, the Ukraine and Hungary could be called 'expressions of freedom.'

Gordon answered that although these were not 'expressions of freedom,' Viet Nam could easily take the place of Hungary and the United States that of Russia.

"MARCH SET FOR APRIL

Ted Fagin, a student at the University of Pennsylvania who represents the committee for the march on Washington also spoke.

Fagin announced a march on Washington for April 17, to protest the Viet Nam war. The committee doesn't have a set position, he said, but just wants to end the war.

The people in South Viet Nam and Selma are fighting the same battle - 'a battle against oppression,' Fagin said."

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIET NAM
(TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARCH 12, 1965)

[REDACTED]

The fourth source advised on February 23, 1965, that
[REDACTED] was a current member of the CPEPD.

[REDACTED]

A sixth source advised on March 29, 1965, that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was active in and believed to be a member of the
Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A characterization of the YSA is attached.

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ACTION FOR YOUTH (AFY)
aka Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU),
Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP),
Sunday Study Group,
Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958

On July 8, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised the SYU was the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. [REDACTED] advised this group had been known during 1957 and 1958 first as the "Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958" and later as the "Sunday Study Group."

A source advised on March 19, 1958 the above group adopted the name Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU) at a meeting held March 16, 1958.

A second source advised on April 25, 1958 that [REDACTED] a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), reporting on CP youth to the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, on April 23, 1958, stated the purpose of the SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP.

On January 6, 1961, a third source advised the SYU had changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), then decided against this name and reverted to SYU.

On June 21, 1963, a fourth source advised SYU maintains a headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On May 7, 1964 a fifth source advised that this group changed its name to Action for Youth (AFY) on October 11, 1963. The source advised the group still maintains its headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and continues to be the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC).

On September 28, 1964 the fifth source advised that AFY had ceased to exist. The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, Philadelphia Branch, had taken over the AFY clubhouse, 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and was using AFY mailing lists and equipment.

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[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives.

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

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A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962 [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class held at [redacted] Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as follows:

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans,
S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

A source advised December 21, 1957 and January 6, 1958 that LEONARD BOUDIN, constitutional lawyer and legal counsel for Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, made a speech December 20, 1957, accepting the Philadelphia Associates as a group to work with the national organization. This occurred at a Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored by the Philadelphia Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

A second source advised on May 23, 1962, that the Philadelphia Associates have not been active in the past two years, have no current active membership and do not maintain a headquarters in Philadelphia.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pa. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964 that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE

On October 26, 1956, a confidential source advised that the Young Socialist League (YSL) had recently formed a branch of the National YSL in Philadelphia, which branch held its first meeting in Philadelphia on October 7, 1956. On June 25, 1958 this source advised that the YSL still maintains a branch in Philadelphia.

This source on October 8, 1958 advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the YSL in September, 1958, had disbanded and merged with the Philadelphia Branch of the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL). The YPSL is publicly known as the Youth Affiliate of the Socialist Party, Socialist Democratic Federation.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

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FD-



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-13-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/LSC

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 1, 1965

Title

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION
IN VIET NAM
(TEMPLE UNIVERSITY,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARCH 12, 1965)

Character

Reference

Letterhead memorandum dated
April 1, 1965, at Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania, captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (105-47881) (P)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES
INTERVENTION IN VIET NAM;
INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 14 copies of a LHM captioned as above. Copies are also being furnished New York and Washington Field for their information.

OSI, ONI, INTC, and Secret Service (2) are being furnished copies locally for information.

6/15/92
Classified by 983ndd/ky
Declassify on: OADR

- 7 - Bureau (TOTAL ENCLS. 14) (RM)
 - 3 - (Demonstrations) (Encls. 10)
 - 1 - (Student March on Washington, 4/17/65) (Encl. 1)
 - 1 - 100-439048 (SDS) (Encl. 1)
 - 1 - 100-344527 (YPSL) (Encl. 1)
 - 1 - (Independent Socialist Club) (Encl. 1)
- 2 - New York (ENCLS. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - (Demonstrations)
 - 1 - (SDS)
- 2 - Washington Field (ENCLS. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - (Student March)
 - 1 - (I. F. STONE)
- 10 - Philadelphia
 - 1 - 105-47881
 - 1 - 105-11621 (Student March)
 - 1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
 - 1 - 100-10581 (YPSL)
 - 1 - 100-47895 (ISC)
 - 1 - 100-47386
 - 1 - 100-45317
 - 1 - 100-46267
 - 1 - 100-47231
 - 1 - 100-45475

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100-22286-825

SEARCHED <u>228</u>	INDEXED <u>1</u>
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(21)


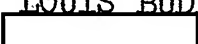
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PH 105-47881

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

(U) Source One ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  (C)
Source Two
Source Three
Source Four
Source Five LOUIS BUDENZ (CS)
Source Six 

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b7D

The LHM is being classified CONFIDENTIAL since information furnished by Sources one, two, three, four, and six, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
APRIL 3, 1965
PAGE 11

Emergency Meeting on Vietnam
THURS., APRIL 1, 8 P.M.
CARNEGIE HALL
• SEN. ERNEST GRUENING (D-Alaska)
• I. F. STONE, Journalist
• DR. ROBERT BROWNE, Fairleigh
Dickinson Un.
Chairman: DR. STAUGHTON LYND
Cont. \$1. Aup: University Committee to
Protest the War in Vietnam.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/15/92 BY 9803nad/tcy

100-22256-826

Searched _____
Serialized aw _____
Indexed _____
Filed aw _____ G

TO: SAC, WFO (100-44222)/

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

APR 15 1965

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SUBJECT: PROFESSORS' MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Date received

4/9/65

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

b6
b7C
b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

4/9/65

Dictated

to

Transcribed

4/9/65

by

Authenticated
by Informant

4/14/65

Date(s) of activity

b6
b7C

Brief description of activity or material

REPORT ON MEETING AT AMERICAN UNIV. ON

VIET NAM 4/8/65

4/8/65

File where original is located if not attached

b2
b7D

Remarks: This informant has furnished reliable information in the past.

5- WFO

100-37453

100-22286

L. F. Stone

100-35631

SANE

100-42242

March on Wash., 4/17/65

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1- DETROIT (RM)

1- BALTIMORE (RM)

1- NEW YORK (RM)

Natl. Committee For A SANE
Nuclear Policy

INDEX:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/21/93 BY 9803 RDD/Hcy

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(8)

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100-22286-827

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SERIALIZED <i>ch</i>	FILED <i>ch</i>
APR 15 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

"April 9, 1965

"On April 9, 1965, there was a meeting at the auditorium at American University, Washington, D.C. The meeting was late starting and actually started at about 8:30 p.m. The crowd varied, with the peak attendance at about 250. People drifted in and out, however, during the meeting. The audience consisted of people who appeared to be either professors or 'beatnik' type younger people, both male and female.

"RUDOLPH VON ARMBRIST introduced the program which was apparently sponsored by the Washington Professors for World Peace. Following him, a Professor FRIEDMAN (phonetic), Wayne State University in Detroit spoke. Then Dr. JEROME FRANK of Johns Hopkins University spoke on the psychological aspects of the Viet-Nam situation. The SANFORD COTTRELL of Gene Nuclear Policy Group spoke. I. T. STONE, publisher of 'I. T. Stone's Weekly', a newsletter then spoke. In between each speaker there was a brief question and answer period during which the speakers replied to their remarks.

"Generally all the speakers reviewed the history of the situation in Viet-Nam. They pointed out that after Franco left Viet-Nam there was to be an election, but it was not held. They contended that the United States entered the situation in violation of international law and UN Rules. They all felt that the United States, being there was a mistake and that the United States should withdraw as soon as possible. They mentioned the possibility of the situation touching off an atomic war. They recognized the danger of a take-over by the Viet Cong or the Red Chinese, if the United States withdraws and they said this should be considered in our plans. The speakers suggested some methods of withdrawing. One suggested a 2 or 3 year policing period with economic help. Another said that what the Viet Nam so need is peace, so a balance can develop between the food which is grown in South Viet-Nam and the coal produced in North Viet-Nam.

"I. T. STONE got the largest audience response. Dr. FRANK's remarks were somewhat deep for the audience. COTTRELL was an effective speaker.

"The speaker generally emphasized that about six people in the United States were guiding this country's actions in Viet-Nam. They recommended a complete disclosure to the public, so the public could have the opportunity to make up its own mind on the situation.

"I. P. STONE, the last speaker, summed up the recommendations of the speakers that the peace movement get behind action to support the following:

"1. Senator JACOB JAVITS' resolution that Congress go on record as wanting to negotiate a peace in Viet-Nam.

"2. Senator JAVITS' proposal that no more combat troops be sent to Viet-Nam by the United States without express Congressional approval on each occasion.

"3. Bring pressure to force the State Department and the President to disclose to the public the exact wording of offers by the Viet Cong to negotiate.

"The speakers stressed the necessity of having the matter of action in Viet-Nam brought into the open in order that the public could be aware of the situation.

"During the meeting a young college man announced that there would be a March on Washington on Viet-Nam on April 17, 1965. He requested those present to attend.

"There were no incidents.

"There were a group of pickets outside, apparently well organized. They were there prior to the start of the meeting. The police apparently had been advised that they were to picket. They carried placards against the meeting and distributed leaflets supporting the Administration's position in Viet-Nam. One of the speakers at the meeting commented that the leaflet being passed out by this group was well written.

"Another smaller group arrived later and handed out literature about the April 17 Student March on Washington. The police asked this group what they were representing, indicating that the second group was not as well organized as the first."

"This memorandum has been compared with the original findings and with Departmental records and is correct in substance.

"All necessary action which should be taken in connection with this information has been taken.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

April 16, 1965

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON, APRIL 17, 1965

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On April 14, 1965 sources advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is the organizing group behind local Boston area plans for the scheduled Student March on Washington, D.C., April 17, 1965, and that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston is a principal supporting group. Other local groups planning to participate in the march are the Massachusetts Political Action for Peace (PAX), the May 2 Movement and various student peace groups.

These sources advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is in charge of distribution on local campuses of a call for supporters to participate in the march.

The sources further advised that travel from the Boston area to Washington, D.C. is to be by bus and that the buses, twelve in number anticipated, are to depart from the vicinity of Harvard Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts, at approximately 9:30 p.m., Friday night, April 16, 1965. The round trip bus fare is \$14.00 and expected arrival at Washington, D.C. will be in the early a.m. hours of April 17, 1965.

At Washington, D.C. these sources advised the Boston area group plans to meet with groups from other states at the White House where they will picket from about 10:00 a.m. until early afternoon. The picketing will be followed by an open air rally at the "Sylvan Theater", located near the Washington Monument, and then a march to the Capitol Building to present petitions to Congress concerning the Vietnam issue.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803RDD/ky

ON 02/30/93

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

Excluded from Automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-22286-828

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 9 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
APRIL 17, 1965

The sources stated that no disturbances are planned in conjunction with the Student March on Washington.

According to the sources, departure from Washington, D.C. for Boston is planned for approximately 5:30 p.m., April 17, 1965, with arrival in Boston by 5:00 a.m., April 18, 1965.

The above information with respect to travel plans and activity while in Washington, D.C. was confirmed by means of a pretext on April 15, 1965. It was determined by this pretext that as of noontime, April 15, 1965, 400 individuals had paid for the bus trip, that an additional 50-100 are anticipated to travel by bus and that there is a possibility of 200-300 additional individuals traveling by personal vehicles.

It was also determined by this pretext that the group traveling from the Boston area will consist mainly of students from Boston area colleges and that the open air rally at the Sylvan Theater will feature such speakers as "Senator Gruening from Alaska, I. F. Stone, writer and publisher, Bob Moses, head of the Mississippi summer project, and Paul Potter of SDS".

It was further determined by this pretext that should a student need money for the bus fare, PAX would pay half of what was lacking

On April 15, 1965 Chief Daniel Brennan, Cambridge, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that on April 14, 1965 a representative of SDS locally had advised that about 600 individuals would board a total of twelve buses on Friday evening, April 16, 1965, in the vicinity of Harvard Square for a trip to Washington, D.C., with an anticipated return arrival of between 2:00 - 5:00 a.m., Sunday, April 18, 1965.

On April 15, 1965 another source advised that [redacted] of Boston was planning to travel by bus with the above-mentioned group to participate in the Student March on Washington.

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STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
APRIL 17, 1965

An additional source, on April 8, 1965, advised that [] continued to be a member of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA.

Characterizations of the YSA of Boston, the YSA and the May 2 Movement are contained in the appendix.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

-3-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF BOSTON

A source advised on October 30, 1959 that at a closed Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting held on October 29, 1959 at SWP headquarters in New York, New York, it was stated that a youth organization named the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston had just been officially formed.

The publication "Young Socialist" of May, 1960 reported during April 15-17, 1960 a national organization entitled YSA was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Boston was reported as one of the cities represented at this founding conference.

A second source advised on May 20, 1964 that the YSA of Boston continued to be active and that meetings of the YSA of Boston were regularly held at the headquarters of the SWP at Boston, Massachusetts. This second source further advised that the YSA of Boston is the Boston affiliate of the national YSA and follows the aims and purposes of that group.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964 that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957 in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964 that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

MAY 2 MOVEMENT (M2M) Formerly Known As May 2 Committee

A source advised on March 3, 1965 as follows:

The M2M is the name now used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and has for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which at Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis is taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

The M2M has no fixed location which serves as a headquarters; however, Post Office Box 153, Village Station, New York, New York, is utilized as a mailing address.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

April 16, 1965

Title: STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
APRIL 17, 1965

Reference: Boston letterhead memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 4/16/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-36205) (P)
RE: STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
APRIL 17, 1965
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)
(OO: Washington Field)

Re: Boston teletypes dated 4/14 and 16/65:
Boston airtel dated 4/15/65.

Copies

3/30/93
Classified by *9231 ad/ty*
Declassify on: CADR

- 7 - Bureau (RM)
 (3 - Student March on Washington) (Encl. 9)
 (1 - Demonstrations Protesting U.S. Intervention in
 Vietnam) (Encl. 1)
 (1 - 100-439048) (SDS) (Encl. 1)
 (1 - 100-441874) (May 2 Movement) (Encl. 1)
 (1 - 100-427226) (YSA) (Encl. 1)
 ④ Washington Field (RM)
 (2 - Student March on Washington) (Encl. 2)
 (1 - Demonstrations Protesting U.S. Intervention in
 Vietnam) (Encl. 1)
 ① I. F. STONE (Encl. 1) *AN*
4 - New York (RM)
 (1 - Student March on Washington) (Encl. 1)
 (1 - 100-133479) (YSA) (Encl. 1)
 (1 - 100-148947) (SDS) (Encl. 1)
 (1 - 100-) (May 2 Movement) (Encl. 1)
11 - Boston (100-36205)
 (SEE BS COPIES NEXT PAGE...)

AVS:gm
(26)

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100-22286-829

SEARCHED <i>2/8</i>	INDEXED <i>2/8</i>
SERIALIZED <i>2/8</i>	FILED <i>2/8</i>
APR 19 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

[Signature]

BS 100-36205

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Boston Copies:

(1 - 100-36205) (Student March on Washington)
(1 - 100-35472) (SDS)
(1 - 100-33449) (YSA)
(1 - 100-34493) [redacted]
(1 - 100-35747) (May 2 Movement)
(1 - Mass. Political Action for Peace)
(1 - 100-28032) [redacted]
[redacted]
(1 - 100-36019) [redacted]
(1 - 100-36173) (Demonstrations Protesting U.S. Intervention
in Vietnam)
[redacted]

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b7C
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There are enclosed thirteen copies for the Bureau, four copies for Washington Field and four copies for New York of a letterhead memorandum relating to plans in the Boston area concerning a proposed march.

Boston is disseminating local copies to Secret Service, DIO, OSI and the 108th INTC Group.

Local law enforcement authorities are cognizant.

The sources mentioned are [redacted] and [redacted] SOI, who were contacted by SA ARTHUR V. SULLIVAN, JR. on 4/14/65.

The pretext was a telephone call in the nature of a college student interested in joining group and in need of information to interest others not certain of participating. Pretext was made to [redacted] a member of Massachusetts Political Action for Peace. [redacted] Mass., and conducted by SA [redacted]

The other source is [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] on 4/15/65.

(U) The source characterizing [redacted] is [redacted] Chief DANIEL BRENNAN. Cambridge, Mass. PD, was contacted by SA [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-36205

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" as the unauthorized disclosure of information provided by the sources mentioned of continuing value could reasonably result in their identification, compromise their future effectiveness and thus adversely affect the defense interests of the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6197)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-144189)

SUBJECT: FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES INC.
IS-C
(OO:NY)

DATE: 4/19/65

On March 31, 1965, there was received through a confidential mailbox of the NYO an invitation to a "Freedomways' Salute to PAUL ROBESON" to be held on Thursday evening, 4/22/65, at the Hotel Americana, 52nd Street, East of Second Avenue, New York City. It states that the program would include JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and HOPE R. STEVENS, as speakers.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/15/92 BY 9823 rdd/tcy

3-Atlanta (100-6197)
(1-100-5190) [REDACTED]
(1-100-) (JOHN LEWIS)

3-Chicago (100-38503)
(1-100-) (EARL B. DICKERSON)
(1-100-) [REDACTED]

2-Cincinnati (100-) (RM)
(1-100-) [REDACTED]

2-Detroit (100-29465) (RM)
(1-100-) (CHARLES A. HILL)

2-Los Angeles (100-61210) (RM)
(1-100-) (LINUS PAULING)

2-Mobile (100-824) (RM)
(1-100-) [REDACTED]

2-New Orleans (100-) (RM)
(1-100-) (JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI)

4-San Francisco (100-47402) (RM)
(1-100-18989) (ALVAH BESSIE)
(1-100-) [REDACTED]
(1-100-) (VINCENT HALLINAN)

2-Savannah (100-) (RM)
(1-100-) (SLATER H. KING)

4-Washington Field (100-39216) (RM)
(1-100-39429) [REDACTED]
(1-100-) (GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR.)
(1-100-) (I. F. STONE)

1-New York (100-54965) (JOHN I. ABT)

1-New York (100-103390) (JAMES ARONSON)

1-New York (100-146553) (JAMES BALDWIN)

1-New York (100-25849) (DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY)

1-New York (100-115207) [REDACTED]

1-New York (100-124228) [REDACTED]

1-New York (100-121975) [REDACTED]

WFO:iah (76)

COPIES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

1-New York

100-22286-830

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SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 20 1965	
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[REDACTED] ;
(RUTH GAGE--COLBY)
(GEORGE W. CROCKETT)
(EPHRAIM CROSS)
(MORRIS CARNOVSKY)
(OSSIE DAVIS)
(HOWARD DA SILVA)
[REDACTED]
(DR. HARRY EPSTEIN)
(MRS. LYONEL C. FLORANT)
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(CHARLES P. HOWARD)
[REDACTED]
(JOHN HOWARD LAWSON)
[REDACTED]
(WILLIAM H. MELISH)
(CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC)
(ALEX MUNSELL)
[REDACTED]
(PAUL ROBESON)
[REDACTED]
(JESSICA SMITH)
(HOPE R. STEVENS)
(PAUL M. SWEETZ)
(DR. JOSEPH WORTIS)
[REDACTED]

Listed under, Entertainers and Artists were:

MORRIS CARNOVSKY	M. B. OLATUNJI
ROSCOE LEE BROWN	JOHN RANDOLPH
IRVING BURGIE	DIANA SANDS
HOWARD DA SILVA	PETE SEEGER
OSSIE DAVIS	BILLY TAYLOR

The last page of this invitation contains a listing captioned "Partial List of Sponsors." The following names are listed:

JOHN J. ABT; Esq.	Rev. CHARLES A. HILL
JAMES ARONSON	Dr. JOHN L. S. HOLLOMAN, Jr.
JAMES BALDWIN	LEN HOLT, Esq.
Dr. EDWARD K. BARSKY	CHARLES P. HOWARD
Dr. EMMETT W. BASSETT	GRACE HUTCHINS
MARGURITE BELAFONTE	Dr. PERCY L. JULIAN
Dr. and Mrs. MARVIN BELSKY	JOHN O. KILLENS
ALVAH BESSIE	SLATER H. KING
Dr. G. MURRAY BRANCH	JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
WILLIAM B. BRANCH	PAULE MARSHALL
IRVING BURGIE	WILLIAM H. MELISH
JOSEPH E. CADDEN	Capt. HUGH MULZAC
RUTH W. COLTRANE	GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr.
GEORGE W. CROCKETT, Jr. Esq.	ROBERT NEMIROFF
Dr. ETHELENE J. CROCKETT	Dr. LIONEL H. NEWSOM
Dr. EPHRAIM CROSS	M. B. OLATUNJI
OSSIE DAVIS	Dr. LINUS PAULING
Mrs. WILLIAM DELANY	EARL ROBINSON
EARL B. DICKERSON	PHILIP ROSE
JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI	Mr. and Mrs. PETER SEEGER
ERNEST DUNBAR	EDITH SEGAL
Dr. HARRY EPSTEIN	ABBOTT SIMON
Mrs. LYONEL C. FLORANT	JESSICA SMITH
MOE FONER	HOPE R. STEVENS, Esq.
Dr. C. G. COMILLION	I. F. STONE
Dr. CARLTON B. GOODLETT	PAUL M. SWEETZ
JESSE GRAY	Bishop W. J. WALLS
VINCENT HALLINAN, Esq.	Dr. CHARLES H. WESLEY
NAT HENTOFF	Dr. JOSEPH WORTIS

(100-) [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2010

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

(U)

TO: SAC [REDACTED]

DATE: 4/20/65

b2
b7D

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
PS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

The documentation for this information is as follows:

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(U)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date furn.	Agent	Location
[REDACTED]	OPEN FORUM OF MD 4/9/65	4/14/65	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

(WRITTEN)

6/15/92 903rd/ky
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

(U)

"Baltimore, Maryland
April 12, 1965

(U) "The writer attended the Open Forum of Maryland which was held at the College Club, 601 W. 41st Street, Baltimore, Maryland on Friday, April 9, 1965.

b6
b7C

1- [REDACTED] 1-(10012183) [REDACTED]
1-WFO (ISIDOR F. STONE) RM 1-(10022794) OPEN FORUM OF MD
1-(100-23443) COMMUNIST INFLUENCE RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
(U) 1-(100-3571) [REDACTED] 1-(100-12464) ORGANIZATION
1-(100-17509) GREEN, DOROTHY 1-(100-1708) ROBERTS, MARY
1-(100-10584) GREEN, JAKE 1-(100-1611) ROBERTS, OSCAR
1-(100-7697) [REDACTED] 1-(100-11031) [REDACTED]
1-(100-160) [REDACTED]

RCN:rmh
(14)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

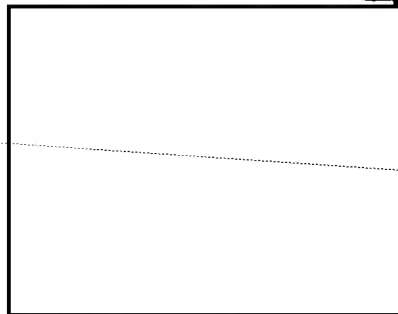
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SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - WASH. F. O.	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) "The writer arrived at approximately 8:15pm. (C)

(U) "About twenty people attended. The following are known to the writer: (C)



b6
b7C

(U) (C)

(U) [redacted] collected the admissions at the door as she usually does. (C)

(U) [redacted] acted as the master of ceremonies and introduced the Guest speaker who was WARREN BUCKLER, Chairman of the Baltimore Community Relations Committee. (C)

(U) "Mr. BUCKLER related to the group that he had just left the Board of Education offices where he had unsuccessfully attempted to get the students to agree to stop their "sit in" and let his committee investigate their complaint. (C)

(U) "Mr. BUCKLER described the situation in Baltimore at the present time in relation to discrimination against the Negroes. Mr. BUCKLER stated that in his opinion the Negro had made striking gains in overcoming discrimination but their revolution was moving too fast for Negroes to be able to consolidate these gains. Mr. BUCKLER described several devices, such as private clubs, which are being utilized by the segregationists to oppose integration. (C)

(U) "Mr. BUCKLER went on to describe the functions, make-up and power of his committee when he was asked to do so during the question and answer period. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) "After the question period [redacted] announced the next forum would be held on May 14, 1965. [redacted] mentioned several speakers who they were trying to get, one of whom was I.F. STONE. (C)

(U) "The meeting ended at approximately 10:30 pm at which time the writer left." (C)

This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement and it accurate in substance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384660)

DATE: 4/21/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107419)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS - C; ISA, 1950
(OO: NEW YORK)

(U) On 4/1/65, [redacted] (protect identity), who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished to SA HENRY E. NAEHLE, the February, 1965 issue of "Rights", distributed by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC). (C)

b6
b7C
b7D

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Albany (RM)
 (1 - 100-) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-) (PROF. PHILIP MORRISON)
2 - Baltimore (RM)
 (1 - 100-3069) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-)
4 - Boston (RM)
 (1 - 100-23224) (HARVEY O'CONNOR)
 (1 - 100-) (MRS. WALTER BOYDEN)
 (1 - 100-) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-) (JOHN N.M. HOWELLS)
4 - Chicago (RM)
 (1 - 100-22765) (REV. WILLIAM T. BAIRD)
 (1 - 100-3299) (EARL B. DICKERSON)
 (1 - 100-19456) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-10163) (REV. JOHN B. THOMPSON)
1 - Cincinnati (100-8398) (OLIVER LOUD) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis (100-) [redacted] (RM)
4 - Los Angeles (RM)
 (1 - 100-) (REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN)
 (1 - 100-34446) (ROBERT KENNY)
 (1 - 100-) (REV. GUY EMERY SHIPLEY)
 (1 - 100-16439) (FRANK WILKINSON)
1 - Louisville (100-) [redacted] (RM)
1 - Miami (100-) (MRS. EDNA RUTH JOHNSON) (RM)
1 - New York (41)

b6
b7C

COPIES CONTINUED

HEN:mmc

(94)

WFM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(See next page)

100-22826-838
100-72384

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APR 23 1965	
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NY 100-107419

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- 8 - Newark (RM)
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 - (1 - 100-) (PROF. STRINGFELLOW BARR)
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-40861) (PROF. JOHN CIARDI)
 - (1 - 100-) (ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN)
 - (1 - 100-39194) (PROF. ERICH KAHLER)
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-37849) (PROF. H. H. WILSON)
- 3 - New Haven (RM)
 - (1 - 100-11684) (PROF. THOMAS T. EMERSON)
 - (1 - 100-15198) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-10554) [REDACTED]
- 3 - Philadelphia (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-39234) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-) (HERMAN LIVERIGHT)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-) (ERNEST DALGLISH)
- 1 - St. Louis (100-) (PROF. EDWARD U. CONDON) (RM)
- 1 - Salt Lake City (100-) (PROF. FRANCIS D. WORMUTH) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (BENJAMIN DREYFUS)
 - (1 - 100-) (LAURENT B. FRANTZ)
- 1 - San Juan (100-) (PROF. ANATOL MURAD) (RM)
- 1 - Savannah (100-3418) (MRS. A.W. SIMKINS) (RM)
- 5 - Washington Field (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-) (DAVID REIN)
 - (1 - 100-) (I. E. STONE)
 - (1 - 100-30151) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-19275) [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - New York (100-25780) (CORLISS LAMONT) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-140577) [REDACTED]
- 1 - New York (100-127165) [REDACTED]
- 1 - New York (100-104698) [REDACTED]
- 1 - New York (100-68223) (LEONARD B. BOUDIN) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-81860) (CLARK FOREMAN) (41)

- 2 -

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100-22286

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
APR 23 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

NY 100-107419

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1 - New York (100-108148) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-135344) (DR. CHARLES W. COLLINS) (45)
1 - New York (100-94930) (HON. HUBERT T. DELANY) (45)
1 - New York (65-13809) (JOSEPH H. CROWN) (33)
1 - New York (100-10171) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-94988) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-90750) (RUSS NIXON) (45)
1 - New York (100-119398) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-95722) (HENRY ABRAMS) (45)
1 - New York (100-103390) (JAMES ARONSON) (47)
1 - New York (100-120929) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-54089) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-128194) (DR. SAMUEL GRUBIN) (47)
1 - New York (100-8599) (LEO HUBERMAN) (45)
1 - New York (100-107972) (CONRAD J. LYNN) (44)
1 - New York (100-98442) (CAREY MC WILLIAMS) (45)
1 - New York (100-87869) (PROF. CLYDE MILLER) (45)
1 - New York (100-79383) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-68229) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-117432) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-66867) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-118431) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-112344) (MISS OLIVE VAN HORN) (45)
1 - New York (100-9521) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-115333) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-125205) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-144252) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-140599) [REDACTED]
1 - New York (100-151108) (DR. ALAN R. BLEICH) (47)
1 - New York (100-123034) (LEON QUAT) (45)
1 - New York (100-151787) (HARRY I. RAND) (46)
1 - New York (100-122751) (PROF. DOROTHY W. DOUGLAS) (47)
1 - New York (100-117717) (REV. CHESTER E. HODGSON) (47)
1 - New York (100-67818) (MRS. ALEXANDER A. KATZ) (47)
1 - New York (100-104510) (PAUL SWEEZY) (46)
1 - New York (100-0-139384) [REDACTED]

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NY 100-107419

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This issue of "Rights" on the back cover contains the following listing of the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC:

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Mrs. ELEANOR BRUSSEL
Vice Chairman

JOHN H. SCUDDER
Treasurer

LEONARD B. BOUDIN
General Counsel

CLARK FOREMAN
Director

Mrs. EDITH TIGER
Assistant Director

JOHN M. PICKERING
Secretary and Editor

National Council

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Dr. ALAN R. BLEICH, New York
BERNARD BRIGHTMAN, New Jersey
Prof. ROBERT S. COHEN, Massachusetts
Hon. HUBERT T. DELANY, New York
DANIEL S. GILMOR, New York
Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG, Connecticut
Prof. DAVID HABER, New York
WILLIAM MEYERS, New York
RUSS NIXON, New York
HARVEY O'CONNOR, Rhode Island
LEON QUAT, New York
HARRY I. RAND, New York
LOUIS L. REDDING, Delaware
DONALD SHAFFER, New York
MORTON STAVIS, New Jersey
PETER WEISS, New York

(End Executive Committee)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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HENRY ABRAMS, New York
BYRON ALLEN, Maryland
JAMES ARONSON, New York
Prof. JOHN S. ATLEE, Pennsylvania
Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Illinois
Prof. STRINGFELLOW BARR, New Jersey
Mrs. WALTER BOYDEN, Massachusetts
Prof. JOHN CIARDI, New Jersey
Dr. CHARLES W. COLLINS, New York
Prof. EDWARD U. CONDON, Colorado
ALEXANDER L. CROSBY, Pennsylvania
Prof. LONNIE CROSS, D.C.
JOSEPH H. CROWN, New York
ERNEST DALGLISH, Pennsylvania
EARL B. DICKERSON, Illinois
Prof. DOROTHY W. DOUGLAS, New York
BENJAMIN DREYFUS, California
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JOHN N. M. HOWELLS, Massachusetts
LEO HUBERMAN, New York
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Mrs. EDNA RUTH JOHNSON, Florida
Prof. ERICH KAHLER, New Jersey
Mrs. ALEJANDER A. KATZ, New York
ROBERT KENNY, California
Mrs. ROCKWELL KENT, New York
HERMAN LIVERIGHT, Pennsylvania
Prof. OLIVER LOUD, Ohio
CONRAD J. LYNN, New York
Prof. CURTIS D. MAC DOUGALL, Illinois
CAREY MC WILLIAMS, New York
Prof. CLYDE MILLER, New York
Prof. BROADUS MITCHELL, New York
Prof. PHILIP MORRISON, New York
Mrs. ALEINE AUSTIN MUFSON, New York
Prof. ANATOL MURAD, Puerto Rico
VICTOR RABINOWITZ, New York
Prof. NORMAN REDLICH, New York
Rev. JOHN W. BRADBURY, New York
Mrs. ANNE BRADEN, Kentucky

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-107419

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DAVID REIN, D.C.
ROBERT ROSENWALD, New York
Mrs. ESTHER ROWLAND, New Jersey
Mrs. S. M. SACHER, New York
Rev. GUY EMERY SHIPLER, California
Mrs. A.W. SIMKINS, South Carolina
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EDGAR STILLMAN, JR., New York
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Miss OLIVE VAN HORN, New York
J. RAYMOND WALSH, Wisconsin
PALMER WEBER, New York
DAVID WESLEY, Pennsylvania
FRANK WILKINSON, California
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Prof. H. H. WILSON, New Jersey
Prof. FRANCIS D. WORMUTH, Utah

The original issue of "Rights" furnished by the Panel Source is located as an exhibit in NY file 100-107419-1B196 (10).

"Rights" and the ECLC are characterized in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", 12/1/61 issue on pages 199 and 69 respectively.

Copies of this letter are being designated to the last known office of origin in each individual case with respect to the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC.

In the event that any office receiving copies of this letter is no longer the office of origin in any individual case, that office is requested to forward the letter to the appropriate office of origin and to advise the NYO of same.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO:
FROM:
SUBJECT:

SAC, NEW YORK (100-142047)
[REDACTED]
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

DATE: 4/14/65

b6
b7C

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)		
<input type="checkbox"/> in person	<input type="checkbox"/> by telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> by mail
<input type="checkbox"/> orally	<input type="checkbox"/> recording device	<input type="checkbox"/> written by Informant
If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: Date _____		Date of Report _____
Dictated _____ to _____		Date(s) of activity _____
Transcribed _____		
Authenticated by Informant _____		
Brief description of activity or material [REDACTED]		File where original is located if not attached [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

b2
b7D

Remarks:

1-Washington Field(100-22286)(I. F. STONE)(RM)

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

1-WY 100- [REDACTED]
1-WY 100-153469 [REDACTED]
1-WY 100-133479 (YIB)
1-WY 100-148916 (YAMP)
1-WY 100-152841 (YEN)
1-WY 100-155044 (Students March on Washington)
1-WY 100- [REDACTED] (Independent Committee on Viet Nam)
1-WY 100-152062 [REDACTED]
1-WY 100- [REDACTED]
1-WY 100-142047 (SDS)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/92 BY 9803 hda/tcy

JMR:ben
(11)

100-22286-833

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>ppw</i>	FILED <i>ppw</i>
MAY 10 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

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b7C

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - NEW YORK	

NY 100-146047

23 March 1968
Washington

There was a meeting of Ad hoc Committee to Build March on Washington at 8:00 p.m., 23 March 1968 in room 301 Hamilton Hall of Columbia University. The committee is actually to be known as the Independent Committee on Viet Nam. There were 75 present, a [redacted] telephone [redacted] is acting as chairman. He can also be reached in care of the secretary of Columbia University Student Council, extension 856 at Columbia University.

b6
b7C

Several organizations were represented - G. U. Democratic Club, Young Socialist Alliance, Youth Against War and Fascism, May 2 Movement, Action and possibly others. The Independent Committee... is trying to discourage participating groups from identifying the 17 April Washington demonstrations as their own project. The Independent Committee... is supposed to be the only group openly selling transportation tickets (round trip \$6.00) for the demonstration at Colum and but the supporting groups are selling agents among their own following. The Independent Committee... is establishing a table on 4th Floor and may also sell tickets at 115th & Broadway. The tickets are letter size mimeographed forms in two parts, the ticket itself and an officer marker - both parts have to be signed by one of a few authorized people before a ticket is valid. Blank copies of the ticket forms were 1/2 on leaflet tables and it is feared these counterfeits may be presented. The remaining forms have been numbered by hand on this backside. May 2 Movement took forms numbered 11-60.

There are several working committees:

One to organize a large rally and try to get a well known speaker to appear - possibly J. F. STONE before 12 April. [redacted] of YSA is in contact with STONE. A second is working on posters - the SDS representative said SDS has posters available but are of poor quality. This committee will be working during the spring vacation. A third will be formed to organize a Folk Concert. And another will probably be necessary for organization of small publicizing rallies.

NY 100-148047

There will be another meeting of the Independent Committee on Viet Nam Tuesday 6 April 1965 at 3:00 p.m. - probably in 301 Hamilton again.

P.S. During the meeting [redacted] stated that he had been trying to get faculty members to take definite action against the Government's Viet Nam policies. He discussed this in the same way as [redacted] of May 2 pressed a similar statement 2 weeks earlier.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(U) TO: SAC [REDACTED]
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
SI

DATE: 5/5/65

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

The documentation for this information is as follows:

(U) Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furn.	Agent	Location
[REDACTED]	MARCH ON WASHINGTON 4/17/65	4/20/65	[REDACTED] (WRITTEN [REDACTED])	[REDACTED]

CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS
INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY
OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

(U) "Baltimore, Maryland
"April 17, 1965

b7D

(U) "Attended the March on Washington today. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] There was only one person whom I recognized. It
was [REDACTED]

ccs: [REDACTED]

(U)

- 2 - New York (THE MILITANT) REGISTERED MAIL
(SPARTACIST)
- ④ - WFO (ISIDOR FEINTEIN STONE) REGISTERED MAIL
(MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
(WASHINGTON AREA COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM)
(STUDENTS MARCH ON WASHINGTON, 4/17/65)
- 1 - Jackson (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
REGISTERED MAIL

100-12125 PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS

100-21754 SANE

100-2348 SWP

100-22004 [REDACTED]

100-23585 STUDENTS MARCH ON WASHINGTON
4/17/65

100-12948 WORKER

100-22604 WOMEN'S STRIKE ON PEACE

100-12462 YOUTH MATTERS

100-20585 YSA

RCN:cp (17)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-22286-834
SEARCHED [REDACTED] INDEXED [REDACTED] b6
SERIALIZED [REDACTED] FILED [REDACTED] b7C

MAY 13 1965

F. O.
[REDACTED]

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
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"The demonstration was an orderly, well organized, quiet picket line around the White House and other buildings in the area. From there the line marched to the foot of the Washington Monument, Sylva Theatre where chairs were set up for several hundred people. The rest sprawled on the grass, all the way back to the Monument itself. At 2 p.m. marchers were still coming. It was estimated there were 20-25,000 people.

"The crowd was made up of, organized, and the program conducted by students from all over the states from New York to California, and even Alaska was represented.

"Buttons, The Militant and Young Socialist were on sale. One Worker was seen held folded by a young girl from New York. There were women with buttons "Women Strike for Peace" and "SANE" and some older people, men and women, but basically it was the young college crowd, young socialists, and a few negroes.

"The program was planned and conducted very well. First there was a white Folksinger, then 3 Negroes, male, called the Freedom singers and another white singer. The first speaker was I.F. STONE who received a standing ovation, then a young professor from Yale who said he had escaped from the Ivory Tower and he and his wife were protesting by refusing to pay taxes. He introduced the main speaker, Senator GREENING. His speech ended at 3:30 p.m. when the marchers were to go to the Capitol to present a petition, also at 6 p.m. there was to be a sit-in at the White House.

"It was announced that plans for a follow-up would be made at 7 p.m. Only one representative from each group was to come to 1900 Florida Avenue at 7 p.m. Before the main speaker a Negro named PARRISH spoke on the connection between Vietnam and Mississippi and gave an address in Jackson, Miss. and Washington, D.C.; 1303 "U" Street, N.W. for information concerning the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party."

On 4/20/65 [redacted] furnished SA [redacted] two leaflets she had picked up from persons demonstrating in front of the White House, Washington, D.C. during the so called Student March on Washington. The leaflets were (1) "Two Senators Appraise the President's Speech on Vietnam" put out by the "Washington Area Committee on (C)

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(2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

[REDACTED]

(C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
b7D

(U)

Vietnam" 2016 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and "Statement on Vietnam" put on by "Spartacist" Box 1377 G.P.O. New York, New York 10001.

[REDACTED]

(C)

The leaflets are being retained in

This memo has been compared with the informant's original statement. and it is accurate in substance.

(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

b6
b7C

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41711)

DATE: 5/10/65

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MARCH ON WASHINGTON
IS - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

b6
b7C
b7D

Informant

(U)

[REDACTED] - PSI (protect),
who has furnished insufficient
info to ascertain reliability

Activity

Info re March on Washington on
4/17/65, sponsored by SDS.

Date of Activity

4/17/65

Date of Report

4/26/65

Date Received

4/26/65

Recommendation

Index: Senator GRUENING

Location

(U)

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

1 - Atlanta (RM)

(1 - 100-) [REDACTED]

1 - Cleveland (RM)

(1 - 100-) [REDACTED]

1 - New Haven (RM)

(1 - 100-) [REDACTED]

1 - New York (RM)

(1 - 100-) [REDACTED]

1 - Philadelphia (RM)

(1 - 100-) [REDACTED]

② - Washington Field (RM)

(1 - 100-) (I.F. STONE)

1 - 100- Student March on Washyln.
Copies continued on ii page.

100-22286-835

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 10 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

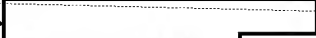
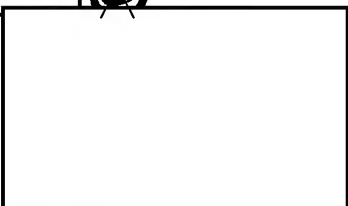
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 10 1965	
FBI - CHICAGO	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-41711

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) 12 - Chicago

(1 -  (C)
(1 - 100-40238) 
(1 - 100-41442)
(1 - 100-35563)
(1 - 100-41682)
(1 - 100-39546)
(1 - 100-41430)
(1 - 100-40903) (SDS)
(1 - 100-36519) (YSA)
(1 - 100-40865) (DCA)
(1 - 100-41654) (DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
INTERVENTION IN VIET NAM)

b2
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ELS/rag:sck

(18)

19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 26, 1965

The March on Washington to End the
War in Viet Nam

The University of Chicago was the departing place of the seven buses which left for Washington approximately 4:00 PM. The trip and march was sponsored by the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society). Persons attending were college students. They belonged to such organizations as SDS, YSA - Young Socialist Alliance - and W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, etc.

Upon arriving in Washington on the outskirts of town we were stopped by policemen who stated we would have to wait the arrival of other buses and then they would escort us into a place, whereas they had anticipated trouble.

We went directly to the Washington Monument as we had arrived late, 12:30, and were unable to join others at the White House for the picket line.

b6
b7C

We heard speeches by:

I.F. STONE
Senator GRUENING
BOB PARRIS
PAUL POTTER
STAUGHTON LYND

6/15/92 983 rdd/Hay
Classified by *983 rdd/Hay*
Declassify on: OADR

One other person, from Cleveland Community project was unable to come.

We then walked down the mall to the Capitol Building where we presented our petition to Congress.

At approximately 8:30 PM, Saturday, we departed for Chicago with only three buses as some of the others had broken down and two buses stayed behind for students who were still picketing the White House and were not going to leave until Sunday evening.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Persons attending from the

[REDACTED]

~~(C)~~

(U)

[REDACTED]

~~(C)~~

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41711)

DATE: 5/11/65

b6
b7C

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT: MARCH ON WASHINGTON
APRIL 17, 1965
IS - C

Informant

(U)

[REDACTED]
(protect), who has furnished
insufficient information to
determine reliability

(C)

Activity

Information regarding the
March on Washington, April
17, 1965, sponsored by
Students for a Democratic
Society

Date of Activity

4/16/65

Date of Report

4/21/65

Date Received

4/21/65

Location

(U)

100-82286836

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1 2 1965	
[REDACTED]	

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Recommendation:

Index:

Senator ERNEST GRUENING (D., Alaska)

3-Atlanta (Info)(RM)

(1 - 100- (SNCC)

(1 - 100- [REDACTED]

2-Cleveland (Info)(RM)

(1 - 100- [REDACTED]

1-Newark (Info)(RM)

ELS/mjw:MDW

(see page ii for additional dissemination)

6/15/92 983 rdd/Ha
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

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CG 100-41711

Copies: (Con't.)

2-New Haven (Info)(RM)

(1 - 100-

3-New York (Info)(RM)

(1 - 100-

(SDS)

(1 - 100-

2-Philadelphia (Info)(RM)

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1-Springfield (Info)(RM)

②-WFO (Info)(RM)

(1 - 100-

(I. F. STONE)

19-Chicago

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(U)

(1 - 100-41654

(Demonstrations Protesting U.S. Intervention
in Viet Nam)

(1 - 100-40903

(SDS)

(1 - 100-36519

(YSA)

(1 - 65-645

(SWP)

(1 - 100-40865

(W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago)

(1 - 100-40342

(SNCC)

(1 - 100-0-91940

(GROW)

(1 - 100-41653

(Ad Hoc Committee to End War in Viet Nam)

(1 - 100-39502

(1 - 100-39735

(1 - 100-40238

(1 - 100-41682

(1 - 100-37623

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ELS/mjw:MDW

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21 April '65

March on Washington Protesting the War in Viet Nam

At about 4:00 p.m., Friday, 16 April 1965, seven Checker-way buses of the old Greyhound type of the 40's left Chicago at 59th and Kimbark for Washington, D. C. The passengers aboard were mostly college students from the city's various colleges and universities. They belonged to several different civic organizations. Among these were SDS - Students for a Democratic Society; YSA - Young Socialist Alliance; and the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

The purpose of the trip was to protest the United States policies on Viet Nam. This was done by throwing a picket line around the White House, staging a mass meeting near the Washington Monument, marching down the mall to the Capitol placing a petition to Congress for ending the war in Viet Nam on the door, and by staging civil disturbances.

The march was sponsored by the SDS. The buses from Chicago alone costed \$2,600.00, according to one of the drivers. Some other cities and/or states and institutions represented were as follows:

1. New York - Long Island
2. Philadelphia
3. Cleveland
4. Rutgers
5. Loop Junior College - Chicago
6. Roosevelt University
7. University of Illinois
8. University of Chicago, and many others

6/15/92
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The major event the writer attended was the mass meeting held in the shadow of the Washington Monument. There were estimates of from 15,000 to 30,000 as the number of people present. There were a great many people there, more than the writer can remember having ever seen at one time in one place, very young, old, youth, male and female, Negro and white. They wore all kinds of buttons. Some recognized were:

1. SNCC
2. Du Bois
3. GROW
4. End the War in Viet Nam
5. Easter March on Washington to End the War in Viet Nam, and others

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All kinds of signs and doves of peace were seen. One of the most interesting and suggestive placards was carried by a young girl of approximately nine or ten years of age accompanied by what could have been her mother. It said "A Vietnamese girl my age has never known peace." Other placards had messages like: "War on poverty-not people," "Unconditional Negotiation-Yes. Killing Viet Nam Children-No," and "End the War in Viet Nam."

These people gathered on the greens and heard original folk songs speak of the current anxiety over conditions in Viet Nam. Two of these singers were "BILL" FREDERICKS and JOAN BAEZ. The keynote address was given by Senator ERNEST GRUENING (D., Alaska). Among the speakers were BOB PARRIS, SNCC Field Secretary; STAUGHTON LYND, Professor of History, Yale University, who stated that his wife and he would not pay taxes, to demonstrate their protest against the nation's Viet Nam policy; I. F. STONE, Washington journalist, publisher of I. F. Stone's Weekly, who stated the United States should sit down at the conference table with and recognize Red China; and PAUL PATTEN, President of Students for a Democratic Society. IVA PEARCE, a mother of five from Cleveland, was to speak but because of some emergency, her speech was read by a friend.

The rally ended with the reading and adopting of a telegram to President JOHNSON and a petition to Congress. The mass of humanity then left the Monument on its march to the Capitol with its petition. The marchers sang "We Shall Overcome," "I Ain't Gonna Study War No More," and other songs. They also chanted as they strode down the mall.

Throughout the demonstration a peaceful non-violent atmosphere prevailed.

(U) Some people identified whose names do not appear in the text above are as follows: (C)

(U)

(last name unknown)

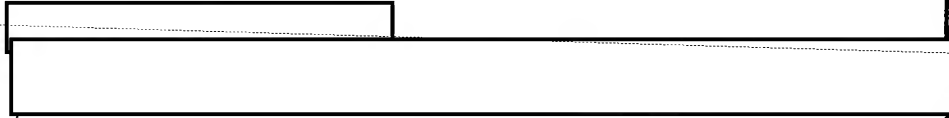
(C)

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(U)



These and other whose names are forgotten were at the March on Washington protesting the war in Viet Nam on Saturday, 18 April 1965.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41711)

DATE: 5/18/65

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FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: ~~MARCH ON WASHINGTON~~
~~IS - C~~

Index to 100-425, 10
MARCH ON WASHINGTON, April 17, 1965

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b7D

Informant

(U)

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past

(C)

Activity

Two pages regarding March on Washington

Date of Activity

4/16/65

Date of Report

4/23/65

Date Received

4/29/65

6/15/92 983 rdd/Hcy
Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR

Recommendation

Index: Senator GRUENING; (FNU) [REDACTED]
SNCC in this report appears to be identical with [REDACTED] of SDS from New York.

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Location

(U)

[REDACTED] (C)

2 - New York (100-141914 [REDACTED] (RM)

1 - 100-

(U) 1 - WFO (100- [REDACTED] I.F. STONE) (RM)

17 - Chicago

1 -

1 - 100-38624

1 - 100-41442

1 - 100-

1 - 100-41289

1 - 100-41430

1 - 100-

1 - 100-40752

1 - 100-38225

1 - 100-41654 Demonstration Protesting U.S.

Intervention in Viet Nam

2 1 - 100-40903 SDS

1 - 100-41027 JOIN

1 - 100-36519 YSA

1 - 100-40865 DCC

1 - 100-40342 SNCC

1 - 61-1028 Young Communist League

RLS:rag:jmn

(20)

100-22286-837
SEARCHED [REDACTED] INDEXED [REDACTED]
SERIALIZED [REDACTED] FILED [REDACTED]
MAY 24 1965

100-22286
SEARCHED [REDACTED] INDEXED [REDACTED]
SERIALIZED [REDACTED] FILED [REDACTED]
MAY 18 1965
FBI - CHICAGO

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Chicago, Illinois
4/23/65

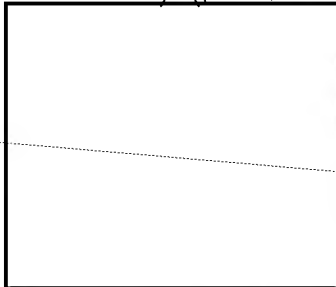
March on Washington 4/16/65

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Sponsor: Students for a Democratic Society

Purpose: To let it be known to the Government administration that there are American citizens who disapprove of the U.S. actions in Southeast Asia (South Viet Nam and North Viet Nam).

There were 320 people that left on eight buses from the University of Chicago campus on 4/16/65. Among those on the busses were: (C)



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There were four groups represented among those people from Chicago:

JOIN

Youth for Social Alliance
Student for Democratic Society
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago

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Those mentioned were members of the DuBois Clubs except [redacted] is a private citizen whose interest in the March goes back to an early experience as a member of the Young Communist League in the 1930's. [redacted] is a member of YSA. His interest was to promote the importance of his organization in determining the direction of the people of these United States and eliminating the present system.

The group from Chicago arrived Saturday afternoon near the Washington Monument. The group arrived too late for the picketing, but in time for the general rally near the Washington Monument.

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The speakers of the rally were POTTER of SNCC, W. STONE, a newspaper man and a senator from Alaska. The moderator of the rally said there would be "civil disobedience" action after presenting a petition to the White House calling for a cease fire in Southeast Asia. The moderator didn't disclose that the SDS headquarters disapproved of "civil disobedience".

[] while in Washington, was overheard to say that SDS has no idea that its criticism of the U.S. was parallel to the socialist and Communist. He went on to say the present SDS members are experiencing the foundation of a revolution--be violent or non-violent. However, SDS has no line or program to follow up the March.

The group from Chicago left in part Saturday night. Some remain for "civil disobedience" that would occur Sunday and Monday. There were some that remained because the bus they came on was in need of repair and would not be ready until late Sunday afternoon.

[] was present in Washington.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Memorandum

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: 6/11/65

FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-107419)

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SUBJECT: EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS-C; ISA-1950
(OO:NY)

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(U) On 5/20/65, [] source [] (protect identity), who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished to SA HENRY E. NAEHLE a letter of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) dated 5/11/65, and signed by CLARK FOREMAN. (C)

This letter contains a quotation from a letter sent to the ECLC by [] of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) wherein appreciation was shown for the fact that LEONARD BOUDIN, the General Counsel of the ECLC, was made available to the VALB without cost, in the VALB case before the Supreme Court.

This letter of the ECLC also enclosed a copy of the May 3, 1965, issue of "I. F. Stone's Weekly" which contains an analysis of the recent Supreme Court decisions concerning the VALB and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Attached hereto for the Washington Field Office is an Xerox copy of the above-mentioned issue of "I. F. Stone's Weekly".

The ECLC letter and the issue of "I. F. Stone's Weekly" are located in NYfile 100-107419-1B197 (1) and (2) respectively.

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(U) 1-Washington Field (100- [] ("I. F. Stone's Weekly") (Encl 1) (RM)

1-New York (100-81860) (CLARK FOREMAN) #41
1-New York (100-56244) []
1-New York (100-2545) (VALB) #41
1-New York (100-68223) (LEONARD BOUDIN) #45
1-New York (100-3620) (ACFPB) #41
1-New York

Classified by *6/15/92 993 rdd/tey*
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HEN:smm
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100-22286-840
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JUN 15 1965

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll

The Supreme Court and Communist Fronts, P. 4

The Two Faces of Lyndon Johnson

"When President Johnson finished reading a private preview of last week's [Johns Hopkins] Vietnam speech to a delegation of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action, his audience burst forth into spontaneous applause . . . he deliberately left the impression with the ADA'ers that he was a Dove surrounded by Hawks . . . he remarked sorrowfully that he only hoped Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Defense McNamara and Presidential Assistant McGeorge Bundy would let him make this speech in public."

—Evans and Novack, N.Y. Herald-Tribune, April 14.

"Lyndon gibes at the ADA. After a lengthy confab with the ultra-liberal group, the President described it as 'totally impractical' to the next meeting on his agenda, the National Security Council [which of course includes Rusk, McNamara and McGeorge Bundy]. To prove it, Lyndon rummaged through trash baskets to find notes the ADA members wrote each other—picking out scraps, reading and laughing."

—Washington Wire: Wall Street Journal, April 23.

LBJ's fun at the expense of the ADA has been shared widely here. One high official related it gleefully to a dinner partner without realizing she was a top ADA'er's wife!

I. F. Stone's Weekly

VOL. XIII, NO. 17

MAY 3, 1965



WASHINGTON, D. C.

15 CENTS

Our Secretary of State and the Academic Community

The war to make Southeast Asia safe for democracy is rapidly turning into a war to make the United States unsafe for free discussion of foreign policy. Secretary Rusk picked a meeting of the American Society of International Law to deliver an attack on critics in the academic community. That speech and the follow-up press conferences by Secretary McNamara and the President have the earmarks of a campaign to steamroller criticism. The White House is mobilizing its satellite commentators to make dissent from its war policies seem aid and comfort to the enemy. Instead of welcoming the campus teach-ins as a means of stirring wider participation in the formulation of policy, the Administration is as anxious to shut off debate in the colleges as in the Congress. Secretary Rusk told the International Lawyers he wondered "at the gullibility of educated men" and their "stubborn disregard of plain facts."

Rusk's Fairy Tales

Never have plainer facts been more stubbornly disregarded than by Rusk, McNamara and Johnson since Johnson in 1961 called Diem "the Churchill of Asia" and McNamara sponsored the Taylor-Staley counter-insurgency plan that same year as a way to bring the Viet Cong under control in 18 months! A steady retreat from reality has accompanied the spread of the rebellion. Only two years ago Secretary Rusk (in his April 22, 1963, speech to the Economic Club in New York) was telling us that "the strategic hamlet program is producing excellent results." The statement has since proven ludicrously false. In that same speech, only a few months before an exasperated people poured happily into the streets to celebrate Diem's overthrow, Rusk was still trying to tell us that South Vietnam under the dictator was showing "steady movement toward a constitutional system resting upon popular consent."

It is hard to match Rusk's record for "stubborn disregard of plain facts." He added to it in his speech to the international lawyers. "There is no evidence," he said, "that the

How The White House Now Reviews Book Reviews

LBJ's eye on the press seems to extend even to book reviews. The editors of the New York Review of Books received a White House telephone-call from Richard Goodwin, a presidential speech-writer, objecting to I. F. Stone's review in its April 22 issue of two books on Vietnam, one by David Halberstam, the other by Malcolm W. Browne. When the editors said they would be glad to publish a letter from Goodwin or any other Administration spokesman taking issue with the review, Goodwin replied that this would be impractical because such a letter would have to be cleared by too many hands. Goodwin said Stone was a fine fellow but suggesting that next time there were books on Vietnam to be reviewed, why not give them to Joseph Alsop!

Viet Cong has any significant popular following in South Vietnam." This sets a new high in overstatement. We call attention to the two most recent witnesses to the contrary: one is a comprehensive account in *Figaro Littéraire* (March 3), (see box at the bottom of p. 3), the other is Georges Chaffard's account in the Paris *L'Express* (April 25) of his recent visit to areas under Viet Cong control. When M. Chaffard in the first installment of his series (*L'Express*, April 11) described the serious damage done to guerrilla supply and morale by U.S. bombings, his report was welcomed in our press, among others by Joseph Alsop. But nobody quotes M. Chaffard's description in the third installment (April 25) of the "harmonious" relations he says have long existed between the guerrillas and the people, and of the schools and hospitals they operate in Viet Cong territory. Nor does anyone quote his account of how the rebellion originated in the effort by Diem to take the land back from the peasants and in the persecution by Diem of Viet Minh veterans after 1954 in violation of the Geneva accords. "Most of the regular

(Continued on Page Two)

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DATE 6/10/92 BY 9803 RDD/Hcy

units of the Front," M. Chaffard writes, "are made up today of relatives of the victims of the Diemist repression." *

Disguising Lawlessness As Law

Mr. Rusk's discussion of international law matched his history. "Every small state," he said, "has a right to be unmolested by its neighbors even though it is within reach of a great power." This will add to the Secretary's fame as a humorist in Guatemala and Cuba. In another notable passage, Secretary Rusk said "our assistance" to South Vietnam "now encompasses the bombing of North Vietnam." Never was a more dubious legal proposition more swiftly passed over. Exactly one year ago, when the British, fighting anti-British rebels in Aden, struck across the border into the "privileged sanctuary" in Yemen, Adlai Stevenson told the Security Council the U.S. had repeatedly expressed its emphatic disapproval of "retaliatory raids wherever they occur and by whomever they are committed." Similarly when the French in 1958 struck across the Algerian border into the Tunisian camps where the Algerian rebels rested and trained, Senators Kennedy, Humphrey, Morse and Knowland denounced the reprisal raid as a violation of international law and Eisenhower warned the French we would be unable to defend such action before the Security Council. It is a pity no one arose in that respectable audience of international lawyers to quote back at Rusk the sardonic summation on the subject to be found in Schwarzenberger's *Manual of International Law*. It says "military reprisals are open only to the strong against the weak." If Hanoi had an air fleet and a navy to match ours, we would never dare do what we are

* Similarly no one else quoted M. Chaffard when in *Le Monde* (Aug. 24, 1963) he reported a clandestine interview with a National Liberation Front leader in Saigon who said it did not wish to exchange "one dictatorship for another", i.e. Diem's for Ho's but to establish a democratic regime in the South (see our Weekly, Oct. 28, 1963). Nor after the Tonkin Bay reprisal raids did anyone else in this country cite M. Chaffard's account in *Le Monde* (Aug. 7, 1964) of how the U.S. began to train commandoes and infiltrators for attack upon the North in 1957, three years before the rebellion in the South was proclaimed (see this Weekly, Aug. 24, 1964). We challenge M. Chaffard's new admirers to discuss these earlier revelations.

The Torture We Permit and the International Law We Violate in South Vietnam

"The atrocities are not committed only by the Communist forces. . . . In one known case, two Viet Cong prisoners were interrogated on a plane flying toward Saigon. The first refused to answer questions and was thrown out of the airplane at 3,000 feet. The second immediately answered all the questions. But he, too, was thrown out. . . . One of the most infamous methods of torture used by the government is partial electrocution—or 'frying' as one U.S. adviser called it. . . . Sometimes the wires are attached to the male genital organs, or to the breasts of a Viet Cong woman prisoner. . . . Other techniques, usually designed to force onlooking prisoners to talk, involve cutting off the fingers, ears, fingernails or sexual organs of another prisoner. Sometimes a string of ears decorates the wall of a government military installation."

—Beverly Deepe in Saigon to NY Herald Trib. April 25.

"This conduct [torture] has been accepted as a matter

Destroying Bridges and Building Hate

"It is difficult for me to understand what our Armed Forces, our Defense Department, and our executive branch are thinking of when they send 200 planes to blow up a bridge. Is it simply braggadoccio, our way of saying this is what we are doing as an example, and it is nothing at all to what we will do if those people of North Vietnam do not yield? Those people over there, I suppose, are not in a mood to negotiate when they see everything they have worked for being blown to pieces by a huge air fleet. Instead of capitulating, they seem to be consumed by a greater hatred for the United States. I realize there is wrong on both sides. Who started this trend toward human catastrophe will probably always be debatable. Whether the North Vietnamese or the South Vietnamese or no Vietnamese started it is not a question I can answer. However, I believe it is plainly evident now that unless this conflict is stopped, whatever history there will be left to record will show a very black page." (Applause)

—Aiken (R., Vt.), in the Senate, April 21.

doing. This is why we look like a big bully to Asia.

The bombings confessed the failure after four years of our effort to win the war in South Vietnam by counter-insurgency. The McNamara press conference confessed the failure of the bombings in North Vietnam to force Hanoi to "call off" the war (in accordance with our kitchen spigot theory of the rebellion) or at least to stop the flow of men and supplies; McNamara claims infiltration has been stepped up. The Secretary made much of the fact that by destroying bridges and roads we were forcing the Viets to move from rail to road and from road transport to their feet. But it was on their feet that the Viet Minh defeated the French as it was on their feet, despite a similar control of the air and a far greater destruction of highways and bridges, that the Chinese "volunteers" forced us back to the 38th Parallel in Korea. McNamara's record for clairvoyance is as poor as Rusk's. In October, 1963, he told the country that everything was going so well in South Vietnam that 1,000 American "advisers" would be withdrawn by the end of the year and the war would be brought under control by 1965.

There is nothing left now but to take over the war with our own combat troops, but in this we are encountering un-

of course in the United States. May I point out that it is in direct violation of provisions of the 1949 Geneva Prisoner-of-War Convention which has been ratified or adhered to by Vietnam (1953), the USSR (1954), the United States (1955), Communist China (1956) and the Viet Minh (1957), presumably the countries most directly concerned. (Actually, by June 1964, 103 countries had agreed to be bound by this Convention.)

"While the 1949 Convention is directed primarily towards the regulation of international warfare and the conflict in Viet Nam is, at least theoretically, a civil war, there is one article of the Convention which relates exclusively to civil wars; and it specifically prohibits, with respect to prisoners of war, 'violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture.'"

—Howard S. Levie, Colonel U.S.A. (Ret.), and Assoc. Prof. of Law, St. Louis University Law School, in a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, April 9.

expected resistance. The government in Saigon seems to be opposing our wish to put U.S. combat troops into the country. Jack Foisie of the *Los Angeles Times* foreign service reported (*Washington Post*, April 25) that Ambassador Taylor since his return from the Honolulu conference had been to see Prime Minister Quat twice about the introduction of American ground forces. Dr. Quat is reported to be worried "about the internal reaction to the presence of more and more Americans" and to feel that the sending of infantry units "smacks of permanency, of occupation." Secretaries Rusk and McNamara might fruitfully study the remark Foisie quotes from an American official in Saigon who said, "Washington can't understand Quat's attitude, but we can. He still thinks of this as a civil war—Vietnamese against Vietnamese—and he hates to think of the effect of American involvement since it just adds to the painful hatreds being created between North and South Vietnamese." Dr. Quat is himself a North Vietnamese, though one of the bitterly anti-Communist refugees from that area. Beverly Deepe from Saigon the same day (*New York Herald-Tribune*, April 25) reported "some of the Northern-born anti-Communists openly resent their homeland being bombed." She said "Vietnamese of all political colors believe the American military leaders are moving closer and closer to the French colonial position militarily—thus incurring all the disadvantages psychologically of being tabbed as colonialists, but with none of the colonialists' advantages of political control."

Will We Override Saigon?

This is clearly evident in the troop question. Dr. Quat "is known to feel" Jack Langguth reported from Saigon to the *New York Times* April 25 that "the landing of a large number of infantrymen would raise unpleasant recollections of the French colonial war." But Langguth added significantly, "his opposition is not believed to rule out further consideration of the matter." In any showdown, the U.S. and not Dr. Quat will make the decision, though at the expense of increased disaffection in Saigon. "Strong combat troops would be introduced into South Vietnam," the *New York Times* reported from Washington that same day on the basis of one of those "deep backgrounders" for the favored few, "to prevent the United States' expulsion from the country." Does this also apply if the Saigon government were to initiate talks with the rebels for a cease-fire and ask the U.S. to leave? A

The Senate and the CIA

The director of the Central Intelligence Agency is the President's eyes and ears abroad. He presides over the U.S. Intelligence Board which coordinates the work of the government's 12 different intelligence agencies, military and civilian. This huge apparatus has often been disastrously wrong, as in the Bay of Pigs affair. Poor intelligence has been a prime cause of U.S. troubles in Vietnam; two recent books by reporters who served there, the *New York Times'* David Halberstam and the AP's Malcolm W. Browne (see my review in the *New York Review of Books*, April 22) show that the intelligence chiefs engaged in deliberate self-delusion, rejecting unfavorable reports from their own men in the field. Yet a new CIA chief has just been confirmed by the Senate without one word of discussion. We know very little of Vice Admiral Wm. Francis Rarborn, Jr., ret.; he had an honorable record in the Navy; he is a gunnery expert; he helped develop the Polaris missile; he went to work after retirement for Aerojet General Corp., part of the military-industrial complex. What a man sees is affected by the lenses of his preconceptions. Yet the top intelligence job in the government is filled as if it were a routine postmastership in Oshkosh. What's the good of Senate confirmation when it's meaningless?

move of this kind seems to be feared by Americans and bitter-enders in South Vietnam. Miss Deepe reports them worried about the possibility of pro-neutralist trends in the elections called for the city and provincial capitals May 30. The prospect of free elections seems always to fill the U.S. with anxiety. The Acting Chief of State also appealed last week for election of a National Congress, but it is feared this could "easily be penetrated by pro-Communist and pro-neutralist elements," possibly paving the way for peace. This reappearance of democratic institutions in which a popular will for peace may express itself is regarded by our people in Saigon (Miss Deepe writes) as part of an "invisible, unarmed subversive war . . . far more significant than the violent, bloody guerrilla war in the countryside." The self-determination Rusk claims to be defending in South Vietnam is what we most fear. The refugees streaming into the cities from the villages we are destroying in our all-out air warfare against the rebels are hardly likely to favor a further step-up in American intervention. We fear the popular will in Vietnam and we fear it at home.

April 26

A Conservative French Newspaperman on The National Liberation Front's Appeal

"The [South] Vietnamese . . . passionately want . . . not to be subjected to the North Vietnamese government which they detest. . . . The program of the [National Liberation] Front could not be more reassuring. To read it, it is for a sort of liberal Socialist government. It is precise in providing for the retention of the right to private property, that private industry will be encouraged. . . . In foreign affairs, diplomatic relations will be established with all countries 'without distinction as to political system.' . . . It is the same as saying that Vietnam will be a friend of the United States. Lastly, the separate existence of South Vietnam is promised. . . . All observers agree on one point: The program and the conduct of the National Liberation Front have won it the adherence, enthusiastic or resigned, of a very large part of the Vietnamese population. This is a fact

which becomes particularly clear when one interviews middle class and intellectual people in Saigon. One of them summarizes the problem in this way: 'We have a choice between two solutions: to wage an endless war while every day placing ourselves more at the mercy of the Americans, and without any guarantees that this will end in a clean-cut victory, or categorically to demand the end of the war and trust to the good faith of the National Liberation Front and to their willingness to carry out a program which to us appears acceptable. . . .'

"One thing at least is sure: the fiction that American military power has been introduced upon demand of a people fighting Communism no longer holds today."

—Max Clos, from Saigon in *Le Figaro Littéraire*, March 8, full text in *Congressional Record* April 21 p. 7860.

Radicals Can Be Harassed Endlessly, But Only in Federal Tribunals

The Supreme Court and Communist "Fronts": A Contradiction

Just below the surface there is a contradiction between the Supreme Court's broad ruling in favor of the Southern Conference Educational Fund against the State of Louisiana and its narrow ruling in favor of two alleged Communist fronts; the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The SCEF case involves the witch hunt in a Southern State. The two "front" cases involve the witch hunt on a national level. The Court is willing to interfere with the former but loath to act against the latter.

A Compliment Thoreau Deserves

In Louisiana, where the civil rights movement is regarded as a Communist plot, the State has adopted replicas of the witch-hunting mechanisms established earlier in Washington. The State has a Committee on Un-American Activities. It also has a Subversive Activities and Communist Control Law and a Communist Propaganda Control Law. Under the latter, the police were empowered in a raid on the SCEF to seize Thoreau's *Journal* among other subversive literature, a compliment the philosopher of Walden Pond would have enjoyed.

The two State laws are modelled after the Internal Security Act which Congress passed over Truman's veto in 1950 during the anti-Communist hysteria which marked the Korean War. The State laws, like the Federal, provide for the registration of "subversive" organizations under conditions which make their survival impossible. Three officials of the SCEF, including its respected secretary, James A. Dombrowski, were indicted for failure to register. Without waiting for the outcome in the State courts, the Supreme Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Brennan, has enjoined prosecution as in conflict with the First Amendment.

This took some tricky legal footwork. Mr. Justice Harlan (with Mr. Justice Clark) dissented. They thought the Court ought to wait and see what the State courts did. They noted ironically that the history of the Smith Act in the Federal courts hardly bears out the implication that they are more trustworthy than State tribunals in enforcing the First Amend-

Mr. Justice Black Protests

"The Subversive Activities Control Act, on which the Government's case here rests, violates a number of provisions of our Constitution and Bill of Rights. I think that among other things the Act is a bill of attainder; that it imposes cruel, unusual and savage punishments for thought, speech, writing, petition and assembly; and that it stigmatizes people for their beliefs, associations and views about politics, law and government. The Act has borrowed the worst features of old laws intended to put shackles on the minds and bodies of men, to make them confess to crime, to make them miserable while in this country, and to make it a crime even to attempt to get out of it. It is difficult to find laws more thought-stifling than this one even in countries considered the most benighted. Previous efforts to have this Court pass on the constitutionality of the various provisions of this freedom-crushing law have met with frustration on one excuse or another. I protest against following this course again."

—Mr. Justice Black dissenting in *Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born and Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade V. SACB*.

ment.

The majority, however, felt that the Louisiana defendants should not be left at the mercy of lengthy State proceedings calculated to inhibit First Amendment rights even though ultimately unsuccessful. By the same considerations, the Court should have ruled differently in the two "Front" cases. The Protection of the Foreign Born and the Veterans organizations have been subjected to harassment for years by the Federal authorities for failure to register as subversive. No criminal conduct is alleged against either. Both are self-help associations of aging radicals. The Veterans are a remnant of those brave young men who fought against Fascism in Spain. But instead of throwing these disgraceful prosecutions out as clearly in violation of the First Amendment, the majority timidly remands them—after 12 years of litigation!—to another turn through the judicial wringer. Douglas, Harlan and Black protested this evasion in vain.

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NEWSPAPER

SPEAKERS DENOUNCE U.S. POLICY AT 35-HOUR MEETING

12,000 at UC teach-in on Vietnam

By Robert Randolph

Special to the Guardian

BERKELEY, CALIF.

SPEAKER AFTER speaker excoriated American policy at the massive Vietnam protest teach-in May 21-22 on the campus of the University of California here. Crowds ranging up to 12,000 during the 35-hour marathon heard U.S. military operations in Vietnam attacked as "genocide" against a people seeking their own determination, and as a cynical, brutal betrayal of the American heritage—a betrayal which has become obvious, as novelist Norman Mailer put it, to nations "bound to us by the depth of their hatred for us."

As originally planned, the teach-in was to be a dialogue between supporters of the government's policies, led by representatives of the State Department, and nationally known critics of U.S. intervention in Vietnam from all sectors of the intellectual community. But since the State Department decided not to participate in the program, and pro-administration UC faculty members Eugene Burdick and Robert Scalapino "finked out" (as it was expressed here) the rally lost much of its dialogue qual-

ity. Empty chairs with a sign, "Reserved for State Dept.," were placed on the platform, making it apparent to thousands present that the government and its supporters were not interested in a basic dialogue on foreign policy except under carefully controlled conditions. Even spokesmen of the South Vietnamese embassy in Washington withdrew, after originally agreeing to appear.

When the program opened at noon May 21, gray skies threatened trouble for the thousands gathering in the open, but by the next afternoon the sky was sunny. It was a Chautauqua in the best tradition of democratic deliberation. Isaac Deutscher, Marxist historian who was one of the speakers, described the meeting as a sign of "the awakening of the critical spirit in America." Deutscher said later, "This is the most exciting speaking engagement I have had since I spoke to the Polish workers 30 years ago. It is extraordinary—simply extraordinary."

SPEAKERS INCLUDED the whole spectrum of criticism from Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska), Dr. Benjamin Spock, chairman of SANE, and Norman Thomas to spokesmen for radical and revolutionary student movements.

Gruening characterized the "domino" theory of Communist takeovers in Southeast Asia as "utter rubbish," to which Mailer added that a lot of the "dominos" had already fallen out of the U.S. domain anyway—such as Cambodia, Indonesia and Burma, with its refusal to allow U.S. military staging operations within its borders. I.F. Stone said that "all of this miasma about wars of liberation is a reflection of the military establishment looking for work to do. We don't want a democratic government in South Vietnam—we want a military base."

Other speakers included California Assemblyman Willie Brown, William Stanton and John Burton, editors Dave Dellinger of Liberation, James Aronson of the GUARDIAN, Paul Krassner of the Realist, M. S. Aronson of Minority of One, Edward Keating of Ramparts,

and Hal Draper of New Politics. Faculty participants included Prof. Staughton Lynd of Yale, Gerald Berreman, chairman of the UC Anthropology Department, and Aaron Wildavsky of UC, who supported U.S. policy in a debate with Robert Scheer of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Others, among about 35 speakers included Levi Laub of the Progressive Labor Movement, Si Casady, of the California Democratic Council, George Clark, of the British Committee on Nuclear Disarmament; Robert Pickus, of Turn Toward Peace (who supported U.S. military withdrawal only with later political settlement); Bob Parris, SNCC leader; Jack Barnes, national chairman of the YSA; Mario Savio, UC FSM leader; Paul Potter, president of Students for a Democratic Society, and Mike Meyerson, national head of the Du Bois Clubs of America.

Laub called for a greater recognition that the events of Vietnam were the inevitable consequences of the American system, driven to imperialist penetration around the globe. Potter asked: "What kind of system is it that allows good and decent men to tolerate the deaths of tens of thousands of men as in Vietnam? We must name that system—we must analyze that system—and we must control it or it will destroy us. How do you stop the war if its roots are deep in the American system?"

EXPRESSED MANY times was the question—Where do we go from here? Alan Meyerson, director of the participating San Francisco satirical theater group, said, "I can't sit and listen to debates all the time—so I'm going to sit-in with the group next month at the Oakland Army terminal." (Large amounts of military hardware go to Vietnam through this depot.) Lynd said, "We're beginning to turn our thoughts toward action," and made the following action proposals: 1) Call for the retirement from office of the present Administration. 2) Burn draft cards. 3) Refuse to pay income taxes. 4) Establish a speak-in in the lobby of the Pentagon. 5) Set up in Washington a citizens "war crimes commission."

(Continued on Page 8)

100-22286-839

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MAY 29 1965	
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Teach-in at UC

(Continued from Page 1)

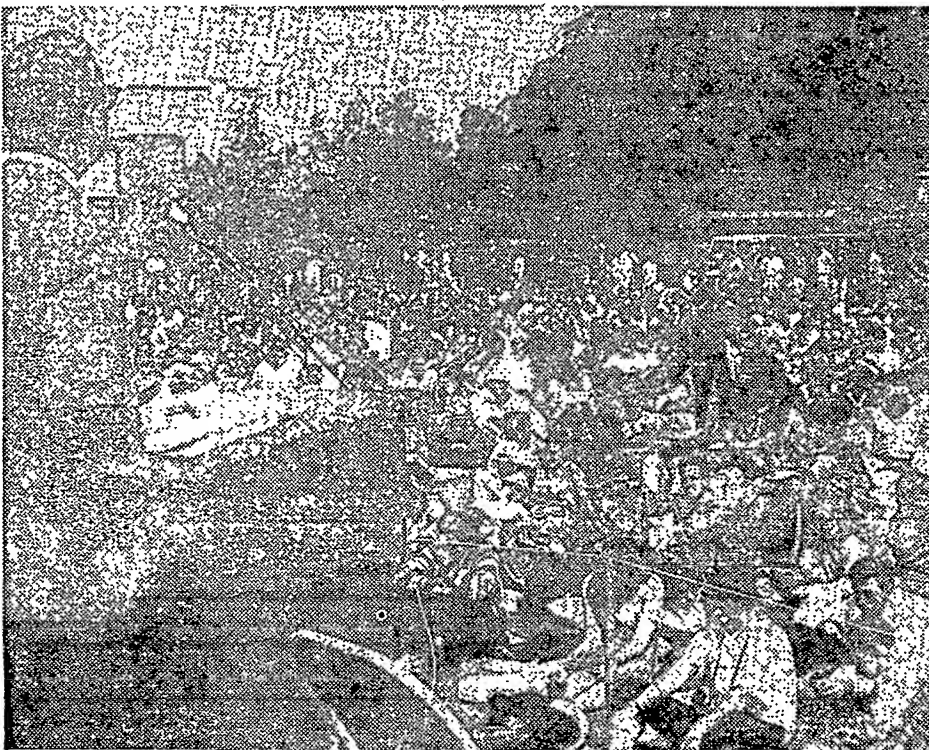
made up of international religious and civil rights leaders to review American crimes in Vietnam. At the end of Lynd's speech the audience of 10,000 gave him an ovation.

A climactic moment during the 35-hour span occurred at 1:30 a.m. at the conclusion of Deutscher's address, in which he called for recognition of the role of the class-struggle and declared that world peace was possible only with world socialism. His 80-minute speech, delivered in the chill midnight hours to almost 12,000 people, was a penetrating analysis of the whole Cold War of the last 20 years, in which he asserted that the "West is sick with the myths and distortions of the Cold War." The deafening ovation given him indicated that the

Ochs and Malvina Reynolds, and the blues and folk music of Barbara Dane. Jerry Rubin, a co-chairman and originator of the event, said it furnished fun, politics and ideas together, as an antidote to the vulgarized main culture of the society around it.

During the hours, before dawn, numerous films were shown, including "Ballad of a Soldier" and CBS's film on Vietnam, "It's a Mad, Mad War." Workshops were set up throughout the daylight and evening hours in the university's adjoining Harmon Gymnasium. They were conducted by leaders in civil rights and other groups.

Other speakers included Felix Greene, the China expert; Isadore Zifferstein, Los Angeles psychiatrist who spoke on the psychological hazards of becoming used to bombings as part of daily life, and Stanley Sheinbaum of the Center



Photos by Robert R. McElroy

GUARDIAN EDITOR JAMES ARONSON ADDRESSES STUDENTS AT TEACH-IN
Aronson, on tour in West, flew to Berkeley for the big demonstration.

policy of anti-communism had lost its magic, and that radical alternatives at last could be heard, at least on the campuses. Deutscher described the indicated U.S. desire to bomb China's nuclear facilities as a piece of "incredible, fathomless arrogance that future historians will see as examples of the degeneration of the human mind."

Bertrand Russell, British peace leader, sent a taped message to the teach-in.

THE TWO-DAY meeting had its lighter side, with the wit of Dick Gregory and Paul Krassner, the satirical skits of The Committee, the topical songs of Phil

for the Study of Democratic Institutions. U.S. involvement in the Dominican Republic was criticized scathingly by Paul Jacobs, labor journalist, James Petras, UC graduate student and I.F. Stone in the second of his two appearances. After both of Stone's speeches he received standing ovations, as did many of the others.

A telephone message was broadcast to the meeting from Ruben Brache, special ambassador to the UN from the Dominican rebels. The student movement of Japan, the Zengakuren, carried off supporting demonstrations throughout

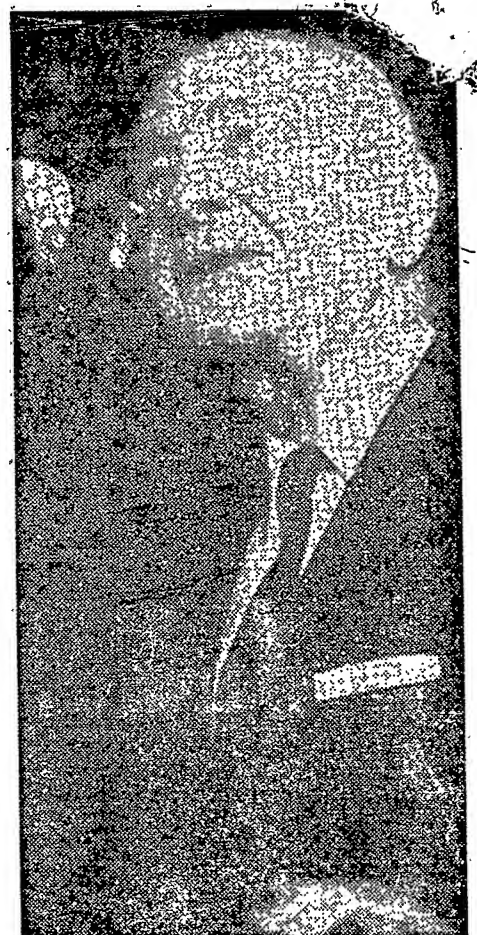
Japan to coincide with the Berkeley teach-in.

RUBIN SAID the idea of the teach-in was broached in a conversation between himself and a friend about a month ago, and step by step it gathered momentum. After most of the program was arranged, they approached the university administration to notify it they were holding the teach-in on campus without the usual permits, and the administration told them to go ahead. Rubin said, "At the first planning meeting we called, four people showed up. We didn't have any workers, we didn't belong to any organizations. But interest developed at such a rate that at our second meeting there were 80 people. In the end we had the sponsorship of two American Federation of Teachers locals on campus and the Faculty Peace Committee.

He added. "The \$11,000 we spent has just about been covered by donations from individuals and from the collections during the meeting."

Around the meeting area a dozen tables were covered with the literature of as many organizations. Banners everywhere on the nearby university buildings decried the U.S. intervention in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. The AFT sponsors set up in the Sather Gate area large pictures of dead and dying National Liberation Front guerrillas, scenes of government torture, and a photo of government personnel carrying heads of guerrilla leaders. Hundreds of students studied them closely and silently.

Coverage by the local press was spotty. The tone of some was that it was a big festival of sunbathers eating hotdogs, drinking Coca-Cola and sleeping through speeches. The San Francisco Examiner ran a May 22 article headed "The 'Camp



SEN. ERNEST GRUENING
Speaking at Berkeley

Meeting at Cal," and although 10,000 people listened to outstanding speakers through May 22 until the 11 p.m. ending, there was not a word of it in the May 23 edition.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2010

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (97-12)

DATE: MAY 24 1965

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: *100-22286-818*
105-12386-13 p3)
PROGRESSIVE BOOK AND EDUCATION
ACTIVITIES, INC., aka
Progressive Book Shop
IS-C; ISA, 1950

00: Los Angeles

6/15/92
Classified by *983 rdd/ky*
Declassify on: OADR
b6
b7C
b7D

On 4/30/65, [REDACTED] (conceal) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made available [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Los Angeles, California. This
[REDACTED] was reviewed by SA [REDACTED] on 4/30/65 and
pertinent data was set forth in FD-302 form, which is
contained in Los Angeles file 97-12-1492.

b7D

(U) On 2/17/65, [REDACTED] advised that FRANK SPECTOR
was a current member of the Genronimo Club, 24th Congressional
District Section, Southern California District Communist
Party. (C)

b2
b7D

This information is to be made public only upon
issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [REDACTED]

b7D

GCS/rmh

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100-22286-838
97-232-11

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MAY 27 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

June 21, 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY 963 *adattay*
ON 3/30/93

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

b6
b7C

On June 4, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a copy of "Branch Packet No. 6" dated June 1965, issued by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), directed to various branch leaders, which contains various items for attention and action. One item included is a memo to Branch Chairmen and Program and Action Committee Chairmen from [redacted] Chairman, National Program and Action Committee, WILPF, dated June 1965, which states in part as follows:

"VIETNAM AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

"Public debate on both issues continues. Your letters, telegrams, demonstrations have been effective in curbing Jingoism. Your opposition has made it necessary for President Johnson to make frequent use of television in order to defend U. S. military action in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

"Continue to show your opposition to both wars by:

1. Letters and wires to the President, your Senators and Representatives. Your letters need not be long masterpieces of composition, but they should be frequent. Send copies to your local newspapers.

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-22286-841

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JUN 2 1965	

[redacted]

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

- "2. An organized campaign of 'Letters to the Editor.' Try a letter writing chain in which every day (or every other day) one member writes a letter and finds someone who will continue the chain.
3. Take the enclosed reprint 'In The Name Of God, Stop It!' to your minister, priest or rabbi. Ask if he signed the ad or will sign a similar statement for local publication.
4. Initiate or join local demonstrations, rallies, public meetings.
5. Distribute our Vietnam piece 'Vietnam War -- Tragic Blunder' (500/\$4.50) at shopping centers or wherever large numbers of people congregate or pass by.
6. Reprints from N.Y. Times Magazine of Hans Morgenthau's Vietnam article will be available shortly. (See below page.)
7. Sidney Unger, President of Kord Manufacturing Company is heading a 'Businessmen's Committee on Vietnam' which is seeking signatures for an ad to be placed in the New York Times, Wall Street Journal and other prominent newspapers. Send names of prospects to Mr. Unger, 4510 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York.
8. If you don't get 'I. F. Stone's Weekly' we recommend you send for the issues of May 10 and 17 on Dominican Republic. Send a stamped addressed envelope to 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

"CHINA

"The deadline for signed petitions is approaching! ALL PETITIONS MUST BE RETURNED TO THIS OFFICE BY SEPTEMBER 8th.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

"Special bargain - petitions are free, China leaflet is reduced to 1¢ each. The petition is an excellent device for opening discussion on China. Carry them with you, send them to your friends, enclose them in mailings, take quantities with you when attending public meetings.

"Reminder: If your Senator or Representatives' signature appeared on the 'Committee of 1,000,000' statement which you received in a recent Washington Newsletter, please write to him. (Did you know that our Washington Office delivered an abbreviated CHINA KIT to each Congressman?)"

It is noted that the WILPF has continued to urge recognition of China and the admission of Communist China into the United Nations.

I. F. STONE

On June 26, 1950, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had been acquainted with I. F. STONE for 15 or 20 years. According to the second source, STONE had not been a member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) when he first met him; however, during the mid 1930's STONE did become a member of the CPUSA. The second source advised that he received information substantiating STONE's membership in the CPUSA, not only from CPUSA functionaries such as ISRAEL AMTER and JACK STACHEL, but also from [redacted]

[redacted] The second source also advised that STONE assisted the CPUSA by aiding in preparation of attacks on enemies of the CPUSA.

b6
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The first source on May 4, 1964, furnished a reprint of an ad in the "New York Times" April 13, 1964, listing the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC). The name "I. F. STONE, D. C.," was listed as a member of the National Council, ECLC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR
PEACE AND FREEDOM

A characterization of the ECLC is attached.

The name "I. F. STONE, Writer, Editor," was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) in the book entitled "House Un-American Activities Committee; Bulwark of Segregation," by ANNE BRADEN, published by the NCAHUAC.

A characterization of the NCAHUAC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as follows:

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans,
S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

A source advised December 21, 1957 and January 6, 1958 that LEONARD BOUDIN, constitutional lawyer and legal counsel for Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, made a speech December 20, 1957, accepting the Philadelphia Associates as a group to work with the national organization. This occurred at a Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored by the Philadelphia Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

A second source advised on May 23, 1962, that the Philadelphia Associates have not been active in the past two years, have no current active membership and do not maintain a headquarters in Philadelphia.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

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F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in 6/21/65
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-1538)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-9882)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR
PEACE AND FREEDOM
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned as above.

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to ONI, OSI, and INTC, Philadelphia, for information. Additional copies of the LHM are being furnished to New York and WFO for information.

- 4 - Bureau (Encs.-7) (RM)
3 - 61-1538
1 - 105-138315 (VIDEM)
- 1 - New York (100-23682) (WILPF) (Enc.-1) (RM)
- 3 - Washington Field (Encs.-3) (RM)
1 - 100-184 (WILPF)
1 - 100- (VIDEM)
1 - 100- (I.F. STONE)
- 4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-9882
1 - 100-47881 (VIDEM)
1 - 100-37058 (I.F. STONE)
- [Redacted Box]

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WSB:pck
(12)

100-72286-842

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PH 100-9882

Sources utilized in the enclosed LHM are as follows:

First Source

[REDACTED]

(Furnished to SA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Second Source

LOUIS BUDENZ

The enclosed LHM is classified confidential since information furnished by the first source, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

SAC (100-38212)

6/22/65

SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

ECLC
IS - C

On 6/4/65 [REDACTED] furnished to SA [REDACTED] the following items of literature received from ECLC, New York.

b2
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1. A letter dated 5/11/65 from CLARK FOREMAN, Director, ECLC, New York, which contains a quotation from a letter from [REDACTED] of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade thanking the ECLC for its work which made possible the decision of the Supreme Court of upsetting the attempt of the SACB to force the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to register.

2. Copy of the 5/3/65 issue of I. F. STONE's Weekly containing an analysis by I. F. STONE of recent decisions by the Supreme Court on the case of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The above items are being retained in 100-38212-1B-10 (37).

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- 1 - New York (ECLC) (RM)
① - Washington Field (I. F. STONE) (RM)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-38212
1 - 100-37058 (I. F. STONE)
[REDACTED]

MSB:MMR
(5)

843
100-22286-112

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 2 1965	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

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b7D

Date 6/22/65

To

☐ Director

FILE #

Att.

☒ SAC WASHINGTON FIELD Title I. F. STONE

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

100-22286-843A
SEARCHED LL INDEXED LL
SERIALIZED LL FILED LL

JUN 24 1965

FBI-WASH. F. O.

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign.....Reassign.....

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline.....

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials.....

to

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

ENCL. 1 *ELH*

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REGISTERED MAIL

WSB:MMR

JD
SAC J. D. JAMIESON

Office Philadelphia

See reverse side

OFFICE MEMORANDUM *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-43513) DATE: 6/21/65
 FROM: SA [REDACTED]
 SUBJECT: WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION (WLA)
 IS-C

b6
b7C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Mtg. of the Valley Chapter of WLA, 5/22/65.	6/3/65	Writer	[REDACTED] (WR)

b2
b7D

Informant's report is quoted as follows:

- 1 - San Francisco (REGISTERED)
100- [REDACTED]
- 2 - Washington Field (REGISTERED)
100- [REDACTED] (T. F. STONE)
100- [REDACTED]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

CC: [REDACTED]

100-56284 (SI)
 100-63578 (SI)
 100-40845 (SI)
 100-61749 (SI)
 100-55203 (MARCH ON WASHINGTON)
 100-62037 (SI)
 62-5841 (SI)
 100-62338 (RI-B)
 100-56357 (SI)
 100-66608 (CEW)
 100-66583 (RI-B)
 100-58580 (RI-B)
 65-5177 (T. F. STONE)
 100-66602 (RI-B)
 100-31337 (RI-B)
 100-63159 (DISCUSSION UNLIMITED)
 100-18466 (RI-B)
 100-22926 (SI)
 100-61745 (WSP)
 100-64282 [REDACTED]
 100-57100 [REDACTED]
 100-58739 [REDACTED]
 100-35381 [REDACTED]
 100-57589 [REDACTED]

100-39615
 100-63588
 100-61288
 100-58248
 100-60736
 100-54832
 100-64411
 100-60680
 100-64276
 100-55929

RI-B
 SI)

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 DATE 6/15/92 BY 903 rda/hay

FILE STRIPPED
 Date 7/10/95
 Initials [Signature]

100-22286-541
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GGB/mko
 (39) mko Read by [Signature]

LA 100-43513

"Canoga Park
May 31, 1965

"The Valley Chapter of the Women for Legislative Action held a meeting at the Valley Colonial House on 5/22/65. [redacted] President, called the meeting to order at about 10:30 A.M. She said that this would be the last regular meeting until Sept. She said that the Awards luncheon was to be held on 6/19 and there would be a special summer meeting held in July. She introduced [redacted] who just got back from New York. [redacted] gave the legislative report. She suggested that letters be written to our Assemblymen in favor of Reapportionment. Letters were written at the meeting to the President and our Congressman opposing U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic. The letters called for the withdrawal of troops and a settlement of the situation by the United Nations. [redacted] said that the Council had already sent a letter urging the above solution. One of the women suggested that a letter urging the above solution. One of the women suggested that a letter also be sent from the Valley Chapter to Pres. Johnson. [redacted] went down the ballot for the coming election. A yes vote was recommended on all charter amendments.

[redacted] suggested that the women might call the valley headquarters for [redacted] and offer their help. She gave the address and phone number of the office.

[redacted] introduced [redacted] told of her trip to Washington, D.C. for the March on Washington on 4/17. She represented WLA. She left on 4/12. She stayed with relatives. She said her mothers relatives live there. She said that she was born in Sibley hospital in D.C. She worked for three years during World War II at the Pentagon. She said she also went to Washington, D.C. to protest the execution of the ROSENBERGS. [redacted] said that [redacted] let her use his office while she was there. She said that she, TIMA TOMASH (WSP) [redacted] representing her CDC Club), ANNE ROWE (San Francisco WILFF) and [redacted] (Calif. For Liberal Representation) formed an Ad Hoc Committee on the Crisis in Vietnam. They sent letters protesting U. S. intervention in Vietnam to Congressman and Senators. They personally went to see a lot of the legislators. [redacted] said that [redacted] was trying to set up a coalition of liberal Senators.

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[] said that she attended the WSP meeting held at []. She said that she also attended a party at the home of a friend of []. This woman said that from the number of people that had come to see her that day, all of her friends in different parts of the U.S. must have given out her address to those coming to those coming to the march.

[] said that she went to see I.F. STONE while in D.C.

"She said that she was asked by WLA to contact [] and ask her if she will come to the 6/19 Awards Luncheon to receive her award. [] Secretary told her that [] would accept the award in absentia because she didn't want to receive any glory and fanfare for something she did because she thought it was right.

[] said that she had gone to Discussions Unlimited on 5/13 at Hollywood High with []. She said that she and [] went up afterwards and congratulated []. She said she also went over and spoke to []. She said that she told him that he ought to read a lot more on the subject of Vietnam and recommended several pamphlets to him.

[] said that she had attended the CEWV program at L.A. High School and that on 5/15 and she was surprised that [] broke protocol and put [] on the spot when he asked him who had written his speech. [] said that [] was a young, charming man. She said that he admitted that he didn't write it.

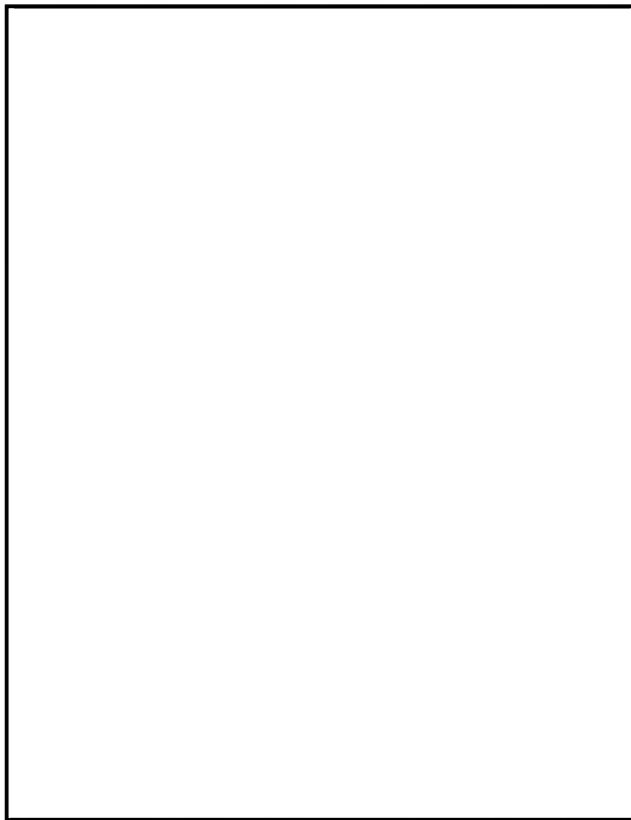
[] circulated a petition for legalized abortion.

[] told [] that she would like to be notified when Valley WSP is going to have its next meeting.

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[redacted] said that 400 tickets had already been sold for the Awards luncheon.

"The following were among those present at the meeting:



[redacted] was there to show the film which was scheduled for the afternoon. [redacted] only stayed for a few minutes."

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed and could add nothing further to the above.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

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